The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5001. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

Insurgent Troops Attacked by the Papal Forces--The Latter Defeated.

Address of Garibaldi to the Party of Action.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

ITALY AND ROME.

Conflict Between Insurgents and the Papal Troops—Proclamation of Garibaldi.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 4—Midnight.

The latest dispatches received from Italy, though conflicting, are highly important. A message has just been received from Florence announcing the clash of arms.

The insurgent troops, holding a strong position near Bagnarea, in Viterbo, were attacked by the Papal forces. A short, sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who were obliged hastily to withdraw. The losses in the engagement are not stated.

The effect of this victory is very inspiriting to the party of action.

A public meeting of the friends of Garibaldi was held at Turin yesterday. Revolutionary speeches were made by many distinguished persons. Great crowds of people were present, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Meetings of a like character are in contemplation in other cities of Italy.

Though a prisoner at Caprera, Gen. Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to his followers, which is published to-day all over Europe. He recites at length the grievances of Italy, and asks his countrymen to redress them now. He appeals strongly to their patriotism, and urges all his friends to march forthwith to Rome.

FRANCE.

The Preparations for War Throughout the Empire.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—Evening.

The *Standard*, of this city, in a leading article this morning, says that the general arming of France is exciting apprehensions of a Winter campaign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fear of a Fenian Attack in London.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—Noon.

Late yesterday afternoon advices were received by the authorities to the effect that an attack by the Fenians on one of the armories in this city might be expected during the night. Government troops were accordingly posted at the different armories, and other precautionary steps were also taken which prevented the threatened outbreak.

The Reported Failure in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Oct. 5—Evening.

It is reported that Buchanan & Co., of this city, who were recently announced as having failed, will be fully able to pay all their indebtedness.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 4—Midnight.

Sales of Five-Twenty bonds have been made this evening at Frankfort at 74⅛ for the old issue.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—Noon.

Consols for money	94 5-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	41
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 5—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 74⅛.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

Consols for money 94⅜.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	40¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22⅞

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 4.

Cheese has declined 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 52s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Middling American.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 5—Noon.

COTTON—This being a holiday, no business is being transacted in the Cotton market.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. Corn, 43s. 3d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 14s. 9d. ₱ cental for White California, and 13s. 10d. for Red Western. Barley, 5s. 3d. ₱ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₱ 45 lbs. for Canadian. Peas, 46s. ₱ 504 lbs. for American.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 132s. 6d. ₱ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ₱ 200 lbs. for City Prime Mess. Bacon, 44s. ₱ cwt. for Middles. Lard, 54s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Cheese, 52s. ₱ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 8s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Common American, and 11s. for Medium. Tallow, 45s. ₱ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Petroleum—1s. 1d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 5½d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ₱ imperial quarter. Whale Oil, £38 ₱ 252 gallons. Linseed Oil, £39 10s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 5—Noon.

Petroleum, 67½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

No changes have occurred in any of our markets since the noon report.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

The prices of all articles are the same as reported in our noon dispatch.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 24.

The steamer *Weser*, from Bremen Sept. 21 and Southampton Sept. 24, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is two days later than that received by the *Scotia*.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on Aug. 15, on board the *Galatea*. The Prince's reception at Simon's Bay, as also along the whole line of route from Simon's Bay to the Government House, Table Bay, and in Capetown, was one continued ovation.

A dispatch from Aden says that intelligence received from Abyssinia announces that the captives were at Magdala on July 27. The camp of the Emperor Theodore was at Debra Tabor on the 11th of July. The surrounding country was in a disturbed condition. The rainy season had commenced. The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces the Abyssinian Expedition will entirely consist of troops from Bombay. The European infantry will comprise the First Battalion, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Regiments. Some of the Paris papers mention a report that several French officers belonging or who have belonged to the Army of Africa, are to be attached to the Abyssinian Expedition.

The police made six further arrests in Manchester on Saturday, one of the prisoners had armed himself with a saw and offered a good deal of resistance, but was soon overpowered. The police are all provided with Colt's revolvers. They suspect that Kelly and Deasy are hiding in Manchester. The authorities are to be well supported by the military in case of need. The officers and men, both of the infantry and cavalry, have orders to keep two barracks ready for any sudden emergency; 150 men are placed on guard at the city jail, and another guard protects the barrack armory. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, in relation to the disturbance, says: "It is not improbable that the Fenian business at Manchester will induce the authorities to send another cavalry regiment to the northern district for the Winter, in which case the King's Dragoon Guards will be sent to several large towns with headquarters at Birmingham or Coventry."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent declares that it is well known, both out of France and in it, that the impression made in Paris by the Bismarck circular to the Prussian diplomatic agents is very unfavorable. The *Débats* says that few documents have received more contradictory interpretations. The *Patrie* evades the subject, but is believed to be preparing an article on the delicate topic. The remarks of the *Constitutionnel*, the *France*, and the *Pays* are either too unmeaning or too obscure to be worth comment. As regards the other Paris papers, there is very little contradiction in their readings of the circular, which they one and all look upon as highly offensive. There can be no doubt that it has increased the probability of war next year. The feeling in Paris is of unmistakable irritation, although certain reports are proven false by a denial to a rumor that explanations had been exchanged between the Courts of Paris and Berlin in reference to the recent circular of Count Bismarck on the subject of the Imperial meeting at Salzburg. The French Government, it is claimed, has not had diplomatic cognizance of this document, it having been addressed only to four Prussian legations—those at Stuttgart, Munich, Carlsruhe and Darmstadt.

A telegram from Rome says that, at a Consistory held on the 20th, a speech was delivered by the Pope. He solemnly condemned the recent decree of the Italian Government for consummating the sacrilege of the usurpation of the ecclesiastical property. He declared the decree to be null and void, and confirmed the censures already launched against the usurpers. He then proceeded to point out the calumnies contained in a pamphlet recently published in Paris, entitled *The Roman Court and the Emperor Maximilian*. His Holiness paid a tribute to the memory of the late Cardinal Altieri, who recently died of cholera at Albano, eulogizing him for having fallen a victim to his zeal.

The malversations committed by financial and customs agents at Naples during the last six years amount to more than thirty million francs. Gen. Bixio will replace the General commanding the Province. M. Bombrini, Governor of the Bank of Italy, had arrived at Florence from Paris, where he succeeded in concluding an advance of fifty millions in cash, guaranteed by the deposit of one hundred millions' worth of new land obligations, and the especial guarantee of the bank.

A telegram from Berlin sets forth that the Conservative, Free Conservative and National Liberal Parties in the North German Parliament have agreed to insert the following passage in the address in reply to the speech from the throne: "We, on our part, can only consider the great task completed when the entry of the Southern States into the Confederation shall have taken place according to article 79 of the Federal Constitution."

A dispatch from the Hague says that in the Second Chamber the Minister of Finance brought forward the Budget for 1868. The expenditure is estimated at ninety-eight millions, of which twelve are for railways. This expenditure is balanced by the revenue, of which the ordinary receipts are estimated at seventy-two millions. There will be no extraordinary redemption of the public debt; but, on the other hand, there will be no increased taxation and no addition to the debt.

The construction of railways and the improvement of the national defences will be continued.

A dispatch from Lubeck announces the arrival of the King of Denmark and Greece, and the Crown Prince of Denmark. The two latter were to continue their journey to Weisbaden.

The Spanish Ministerial journals announce that important reforms will shortly take place in the department of Marine, and add that the various seaports will be provided with new artillery of a large calibre.

At latest dates from Copenhagen little belief prevailed of any satisfactory result being arrived at in the negotiations with Prussia relative to the Schleswig-Holstein question.

A telegram from Cairo reports that the Egyptian Ministry had been modified and is now constituted as follows: Ragheb Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Finance, and, *ad interim*, Minister of Public Works; Nubar Pasha, Foreign Affairs; Cherif Pasha, President of the Council of State, and, *ad interim*, Minister of Public Instruction; Zalficer Pasha is provisionally intrusted with the conduct of the Foreign Ministry. The last firman of the Sultan has been read.

RAMBLES IN LONDON.

A Drive Through the Great City—The Streets and the People—Plays and Play-houses—The Modern British Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.

The European war is postponed for the present, unless it is prematurely started by Garibaldi or the Greeks. The latest Continental excitement concerns two American ladies staying at the fascinating town of Homburg, which is not the commercial seaport from which so many emigrants go to America, but a pleasure town, with its Kursaal or Cassino, its gardens, bands, balls and public gambling table, where for the time people bet on the turn of a card instead of Derby favorite, price of gold, corn, cotton or unsecurities. These two charming American ladies formed the acquaintance of a fascinating Italian, who wrote on his cards "di baroni Farini," which may be rendered—of the baronial family of the Farini. He says, in fact, that his brother is a baron. Much of the society at Homburg is English, and the English are decorous everywhere, except, perhaps, in assuming a slouching, slangy style of dress abroad, which they would not think of wearing at home, so that the French say they come to the Continent to wear out their old clothes, and in bathing nudely and promiscuously at their own watering-places. At Homburg happened to be Mr. Labouchere, an English Member of Parliament and sprig of nobility. He told one of the American ladies that Sig. Farini was no baron, and a disreputable scamp into the bargain, who imperilled the reputation of any lady who acknowledged his acquaintance. This lady told another lady, also American, who seems to have told the Italian, who tried to cane the English M. P. and then waited for a challenge. But dueling has been out of fashion in England somewhat longer than crinoline, and Mr. Labouchere declined to fight on that account and because he held the Italian to be no gentleman, and finally he took the course very natural to an Englishman, but disgusting to Continentals, of applying to the Police. The American ladies may have been imprudent, according to English notions of propriety, but would probably have been able to take care of themselves. The Englishman blundered in not going to the Police in the first place, if the Italian was at all what he represented him to be; and as the matter stands the possible baron has the best of it. No doubt the Englishman had the best possible intentions—they almost always have, but then he blundered in carrying them out, as they almost always do.

AN EXPLORING TOUR.

Tired of all this, and of the general dullness of all the great topics of interest, and tied to town for the moment, I set off yesterday on an exploration. A fine breezy day and cool enough for an overcoat. Immense flights of ducks predict an early and cold Winter. Bells of Kensington Church ringing "merrily"—a terrible jangle, enough to shake down the ugly old edifice, which is propped up and is soon to be replaced by a new one. The Queen has subscribed £1,000, as this was her own earliest parish church when she played, a blithe little girl, in Kensington Gardens, by the old rookery of a palace where she was born, and where Mr. Disraeli wants to build a royal residence worthy of England. When he does I hope the gardeners will not be dressed worse than railway navvies, as they now are.

The bells rang for a wedding, a spectacle of such delight that the streets were blocked with women and babies gathered to see the show—coachmen and postboys with boquets in their bosoms as big as dinner plates; bride in white satin and orange blossoms; oh, how sweet! bridesmaids in white tarleton and roses; oh, how blooming! groom in blue coat and gray trowsers, looking oh, how foolish! and the people crowding and smelling and looking in their rags and filth, oh, how disgusting!

So I climbed on the top of an omnibus, the best as well as the cheapest mode of exploring a large city. We drove down past the grand old trees and pretty shrubberies of Kensington Gardens, between the nearly completed Albert Cross in Hyde Park and the excavations for the foundations of the Monumental Hall of Arts and Sciences; through the collection of barracks, bothrels, music halls and drinking-houses on one of the noblest sites in London, at Knightsbridge, past lonely Rotten Row and the deserted Lady's Mile, and then at Hyde Park Corner, where cluster England's wealth, and glory, and charity—Rothschild's palace, Duke of Wellington's residence and statue, and a great hospital "supported by voluntary contributions." I got down and walked between Buckingham Palace and Belgravia to where the Earl of Westminster is building his new Pimlico, in the newest and most elegant style of the Boulevards of Paris. If this work goes on we shall, in a few years, have a new London. The houses, built in flats, are lofty, light, and superb in effect. If they could be saved from the grime of London smoke, the West End might compare with the Faubourg St. Honore. So on, under the shadow of Westminster Abbey, where seedy old cicerones, with their hands full of guide-books, assured me that it was open free. I preferred to spend a quarter of an hour in the wonderful architectural failure, the Houses of Parliament, where, with a wilderness of costly and beautiful ornament, there are cramped accommodations, pictures hidden in gloom, an impossibility of ventilation, speaking halls where the human voice becomes inaudible, a House of Commons chamber that will not hold all its members, with the most wretched accommodation for spectators; in short, a building which should be one of the finest in England, and which is one of the poorest in external effect and internal accommodation, yet over which the sons of Pugin and Barry are quarreling in numerous newspapers, each claiming for his father the credit of the work, or, at least, of whatever there may be good in it.

Then across Westminster bridge, with a view of the best architecture in London down the river—a view noble and impressive from the number and magnitude of the objects; though St. Paul is imposing, and Somerset House has architectural merits, and some of the white marble spires of Sir Christopher Wren have beautiful proportions.

THE NEW CUT.

With a hurried glance at the gloomy antique towers of Lambeth, the scene of the great Pan-Anglican Synod of 1867, which may be foretold in some of Dr. Cumming's Expositions of Prophecy, I plunge bodily into Lambeth. The New Cut is comparatively quiet. There is a hand-organ, and a German band, and two women, one with a heavy baby, are singing together and alternately so as to rest each other, a long ballad descriptive of a visit to the Paris Exposition! An idle dingy crowd has gathered around the strong-voiced women—men with nothing to do, women doing nothing, and many children open-mouthed who will learn the tune, and, if they can get a halfpenny, buy the ballad. The baby is taking his natural repast which seems abundant in quantity, as the stream of song pours on. This is in front of a public house thronged with beer and gin drinking customers.

The New Cut is in its glory from Saturday noon to Sunday noon. Saturday night from 11 to 12, and Sunday morning from 9 to 11, may be the busiest times, when you will see a thousand costermongers with a thousand smoking torches, and all the shops in a Babel din of cries, selling every possible thing to fifty thousand people. And the poorest poor, as you may see here even to-day, buy not only stale meat and fish, and cheap fruit and vegetables, but dolls and toys, cheap jewelry and flowers; something to light up with a gleam of beauty their dingy homes. Who will say that people who spend so much for show, who fill the windows of their wretched rooms with plants, who buy cheap porcelain ornaments, paper flowers and dolls for their children, have no taste? It needs culture, no doubt, but the foundation must be there.

London, south of the Thames, is not very interesting; where it is clean and respectable it is dreadfully dull. There are square miles of square boxes of a sooty brown, with nothing but here and there an ugly church, or more ugly chapel, to break the dreary monotony. The small shopping streets have a little more liveliness, but the constantly repeated succession of butcher, apothecary, corn-chandler, undertaker, pawnbroker, draper, cheesemonger, and so on, gets tiresome at last. Where several roads meet at the famed public house, "The Elephant and Castle," there is a cluster of larger shops and gin-palaces. At another point is a group of hospitals—the famous Bethlehem or Bedlam, a great lunatic asylum—and churches. Among the latter a fine Gothic Roman Catholic Cathedral, where masses are performed with full orchestral accompaniments.

WANT OF TASTE IN THE MIDDLE RANKS.

I do not see how it is, but the love of beauty and ornament which belongs to so many of the lower classes seems to have little development in the middle ranks of life. It has not reached the builders, and if supply follows demand the mass of people who can hire a whole house care very little how it looks. You might walk miles in vain to find one bit of the picturesque. When found it will be the rude wall of some poor cottage all overgrown with morning-glories, which bloom here the whole season, and generally keep open all day long. Sometimes a shopkeeper shows a little taste in decorating his shop window, but this is very rare, except where professional window-dressers are employed. Occasionally there is an outburst of genius, as in a cheesemonger's window at Ramsgate, where I saw a large cooked ham, which had on it the raised inscription, "What are the wild waves saying?" There are odd things at times, as when I came yesterday upon a jolly fat nurse or mother having a good romp with a baby in a coffin shop, with the grim boxes and their hideous ornaments all about them.

LONDON PLAYS AND THEATRES.

Close by the great hospitals is our largest transposition theatre, the Surrey, which answers to the Bowery Theatre in New-York. Millions of Londoners never enter a south-side theatre—millions seldom, if ever, cross the Thames. I had never entered the Surrey. There is a new sensation drama, "Nobody's Child," by Watts Phillips, an Adelphi dramatist, and the crowd began to gather early about the doors of the shilling pit and sixpenny gallery. There is no sense in going into the stalls or dress circle of a people's theatre, though the prices are not an obstacle. The Surry stalls are three shillings, but there is only two rows next the orchestra, and in them a dozen or so of dead heads. Decidedly I shall go into the pit, only it will be at the risk of a fearful jamming. The feminine element is in the majority, and the rougher portion looks a little rough. The new cut is out in force, and prepared to make an ugly rush for the gallery.

And here I became conscious of a, to me, new arrangement, adopted by two or three of the minor theatres. Pay sixpence extra and they will pass you by a side door into the pit half an hour before the doors are open. There you can get your central front seat, establish yourself comfortably, and study your play bill, while the crowd is crowding itself in its stupid, disorderly, English fashion outside. Either they don't mind crowding, or do mind spending the extra sixpence, for not more than twenty or thirty took advantage of this aristocratic arrangement.

English managers have a variety of ways of turning an honest penny into their pockets which I fear Americans are not up to. They are never so extravagant as to give away a bill of the play. You pay for them from a penny to a sixpence. The only gratis bills I ever saw in England were the elegant perfumed ones of Mr. Rimmell, and I presume he paid for the privilege of giving them away. Then, the moment the curtain goes down at the end of the first piece, pit and gallery are invaded by men selling pints of porter, and women with apples, oranges, cakes, ginger beer, and bottled ale or stout. They pass through and through the thickest crowds, and fill the house with their vociferations. But most of the people bring their own refreshments. They have their pockets or bags and baskets full of sandwiches, and cakes, and a bottle of something to drink, and a glass, generally with the bottom broken off, to drink from. The favorite dramatic beverage is gin. The English of the middle and lower classes go to the theatre and all places of amusement to enjoy themselves. They go to see nothing but the play, and have no care about being seen. I was amused with a family party of six, mother, children and nieces, on the seat before me, last night at the Surry. They ate walnuts, cakes, sandwiches; they drank many glasses of a dark liquid; they talked, and romped, and I believe hugged and kissed in a brother and sisterly or cousinly way between the acts. The boys, nice young fellows, put their sisters' tippets over their own shoulders, then on their heads. They could not have had more fun and freedom in their own parlor, and all this in the centre of two or three thousand people. There was a careless, genial abandon in it all, which was charming.

And then how heartily these people enjoyed the play. The scenery is very fine—a wild, romantic harbor and castle on the Cornwall coast. There are all sorts of scenic effects and sensations. It is a combination of "Colleen Bawn," "Arrah na Pogue," and "Flying Scud." A mail coach comes down a zigzag road a mile away, and drives on the stage to unload. A hamper bursts open and out jumps a live pig. There is a hunt with horse and hounds. A perilous descent into a wild ravine by the sea; scaling castle walls by moonlight, and the villain pitched over the cliff. And all through it, the house roared out with peals of laughter, or held its breath with excitement, or burst into rounds of applause. An actor could not desire a more demonstrative audience. Nor can I see that the excitement was unhealthy, or the influence bad in any way. Nothing could be better than the sentiment of the piece. Vice is punished and virtue is triumphant. There was not in farce or drama one coarse expression or one bad suggestion. Amusement, recreation, was no doubt the first object; but no amusement could well be of a more innocent character. And this is, as a rule, the present character of the English stage. Whether it does little or much to educate the people, what it does is commonly in the right direction, and an interesting play, when its lesson is really good, may be much better than a dull sermon.

MONADNOCK.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

British View of the Situation.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 19.

The people of the United States have not yet attained the blessing of the nation whose annals are dull. For years past their politics have been far more exciting than those of some older nations, and something is perpetually occurring to keep up the interest not merely of those who mingle in them, but of those who look on from a distance. Even the dull season which should come every year at its appointed time seems not to be destined to return so long as Mr. Johnson occupies the Presidential chair. Congress may adjourn to enjoy its needed holiday, and politicians may look forward to a time of peaceful preparation for autumnal work, but Mr. Johnson seizes the opportunity of their absence from their posts to exhibit his michievous activity. Last year there was the Philadelphia Convention, with a loud arming of the Johnson hosts to put down the usurpations of a "body calling itself the Congress of the United States, but which is only a Congress of part of the States," followed by the stumping tour to the Northwest, in which Mr. Johnson united his enemies and scattered his friends. This year has witnessed a similar revival of Mr. Johnson's courage when the backs of his opponents are turned. The attempt to empty the Reconstruction Acts of their meaning was made a little too soon, and Congress was enabled to assemble hastily in the heat of Summer to reënact them by passing an explanatory act. But no sooner is Mr. Johnson safe from Congressional supervision for four months than he again takes up his hostile position, and endangers the work Congress has so laboriously done. His present policy—more shrewdly devised than any previous scheme—is to paralyze the policy of Congress in the execution of its laws. He has found a new function for the President—that of finding flaws in the acts of the Legislature, and contradicting their meaning while obeying their words. He is a great student of the Constitution, and is determined to use his constitutional power to the furthest extent to save if only the merest relics of his own reconstruction schemes. Between a liberal interpretation of his constitutional prerogatives and a narrow construction of the letter of the laws he dislikes, he hopes to modify, in his own sense, the execution of those laws without laying himself open to the charge of disobeying them. He will not challenge Congress as he did last year—he will circumvent it. He will not refuse to carry out the law, but will execute it in the letter, and nullify its spirit. This is the real meaning of recent events. It is the old fight of last year opened again under another phase. But all the difference between this year and last is in favor of those who won the victory then. Mr. Johnson had a party last year—he has nothing but a faction now. Of course there are now as there were then vague rumors of his ulterior intentions; but there is less now in his manner to indicate an intention of a *coup d'état* than there was then in his intemperate speech. But these rumors only show the excitement of the public mind, and the entire mistrust he has created toward himself. The American people clearly believe that Mr. Johnson is capable of anything, excepting of a course which should keep his own personality in the background. Yet there is scarcely that sense of danger which prevailed at this time last year. The people know their strength and rely upon themselves. Gen. Grant is found not to have the power Congress believed it had conferred on him; but his position is still a tower of strength to the popular cause. And though Congress has tied its own hands by its long adjournment, and can do nothing till the end of November, the people are content to wait till then. Mr. Johnson will have had a reign of a hundred days, and then another power will come upon the scene. It would be premature at present to predict the result of this new conflict. That it will not permanently hinder the policy of Congress is evident; that it may hamper it considerably and postpone the completion of Southern restoration is also evident. But it may be doubted whether Congress, on its assembling in November, will consider it worth while to strike Mr. Johnson down by a resolution of impeachment. Such a measure is so dangerous as a precedent that it will only be resorted to in the last extremity. But one thing is quite certain. Congress will not trust Mr. Johnson again. All the present danger and difficulty arise from the absence of any means of calling Congress together. We shall certainly not witness any more considerable adjournments during Mr. Johnson's administration. Every time Congress has trusted him he has abused the trust. Henceforth it must either watch him itself, or leave a committee on guard with power to call it together whenever its presence is required at Washington.

GARIBALDI AND ROME.

Victor Emmanuel Declares His Intentions.

Florence (Sept. 21) Correspondence of Reuter's Bureau.

The Government has made public the following declaration:

"The Ministry has carefully watched up to the present the great agitation which, under the glorious name of Rome, is trying to force the country to violate international stipulations consecrated by the vote of the Parliament and the honor of the nation. The Ministry regretted the injury which such agitation would do to the tranquillity of the State, the public credit, and those financial operations on which depend the well-being and fortune of the country. Up to the present the Ministry have respected the rights of all citizens; but now that, contrary to these rights, certain persons would proceed to threats, the Ministry feel it their duty to preserve inviolate the public confidence and the sovereignty of the law. The Government will remain faithful to, and thoroughly carry out, the declaration laid before and accepted by Parliament. In a free State no citizen can rise above the law, or substitute himself in the place of the high powers of the nation, and thus disturb by violent means the organization of the country and lead her into the gravest complications.

The Ministry has confidence in the wisdom and love of country of the Italians; but if any one should fail in loyalty towards these national stipulations, and should attempt to violate that frontier for which we have passed our word, the Ministry will not permit such an act in any way, and will place on those persons contravening this order the responsibility of whatever acts they may provoke."

The Future Policy of the French and Italian Governments—The Fate of the Papacy.

From the London Times, Sept. 21.

Gen. Garibaldi and M. Rattazzi have each said his last word. The former is *determined to go to Rome at any cost.* The latter will prevent him by all the means in his power. If we may attach serious meaning to Garibaldi's words, there ought to be no doubt that he has been long preparing for what he now openly announces. Indeed, if anything hitherto could have induced us to doubt the imminence of the catastrophe, it would have been the almost absolute certainty with which it was looked forward to. Garibaldi used not to be so outspoken when he was in real earnest, and, however reckless some of his astounding successes may have made him, he has also had sufficient experience of reverses to teach him that much work is hardly compatible with much talk. As he seemed thus boldly to throw his cards on the table, it was natural to think either that he felt perfectly sure of his game, or that the venture was desperate. The Roman question may be stated in the simplest terms. The great ruler of Italian destinies, Napoleon III., has set limits to that national movement to which he gave the first impulse. If those limits are overstepped it can only be by his knowledge and consent, and his connivance may either be the result of policy or of necessity. The present position is not greatly dissimilar from that of 1860, when Cialdini was burning to cross the modern Rubicon at La Cattolica. The Imperial veto, merely a moral, yet a most efficient barrier, checked Italian ardor on the frontiers of the Marches and Umbria. That barrier was overstepped, but only when Napoleon, stultifying his diplomatic and Consular agents at Rome and Ancona, had tapped Cialdini on the shoulder at Chambery, with his memorable advice, "*Frappez fort et frappez vite.*" In the same manner, if at the present moment the Emperor Napoleon were to give a hint to Rattazzi, and that Minister should transmit the signal to his commanding officers on the borders, Garibaldi might find the ground smoothed before him, and might appear before the Porta del Popolo at the head of a force both of his own Red Shirts and of the King's Bersaglieri sufficient to persuade the native Papal troops to fraternize, and the foreign mercenaries to withdraw or surrender. But if, as seems more probable, the Emperor of the French looks upon the September Convention as final and inviolable, and if M. Rattazzi, as he stoutly affirms, deems the honor of the nation bound to the observation of "international stipulations"—if "stick won't beat dog, and dog won't bite pig," the hero of Marsala has no more chance of ousting the Pope than the old woman in the child's doggrel had of reaching home in the evening. Whether tacitly or explicitly, the word that would give Rome to Italy must come from the same quarter which gave her Bologna and Ancona; and, on the other hand, the "so far and no farther" would be sufficient, were it only well-proved that it was spoken in earnest. It would, however, be *by no means safe to argue the future course of the Imperial policy from its precedents. Napoleon was a born foe to the Temporal Power.* He has been too long convinced that it is impossible to save it by reforms not to look upon its final downfall as a mere question of time. And it is precisely because he is so thoroughly convinced of *the approaching natural death of the Papacy that he is loth to disturb it.* By depriving it of the revenue accruing to it from the possession of the Legations and the Marches he has virtually signed its death warrant; by withdrawing his garrisons he has left it for execution. He has thus performed his own part of the melancholy duty, and left the rest to the Roman people, to time, and to the "logic of events." Had the matter depended on him alone, and had the Romans, with or without the help of their Italian brethren, broken through their bonds, and put an end to the Papal Sovereignty, he might have shrugged his shoulders and accepted the *faits accomplis*, as he did after every successive breach of the Treaty of Villafranca. But he had to reckon with France, and to at least affect to support the tottering Pontifical Throne, even while he removed one prop after another. He had little reason to treat very tenderly that priestly party which had made the Court of the Vatican into a nest of legitimate conspiracy, and which, had its power been commensurate with its ill-will, would have turned against Paris that crusade which it preached against Turin or Florence. But his mind was made up, and he thought he had brought matters to a point which allowed him henceforth to limit his policy to an observant attitude. The Pope was old, and the Papacy bankrupt. Should the present precarious state of things only continue until the death of Pius IX., the next Conclave could not fail to bring about the longed-for solution. Under the influence of such considerations nothing would be more natural than that he should explain his policy to the Italian Government, and that they should remind Garibaldi that "in a free State no citizen can rise above the law, or substitute himself in the place of the high powers of the nation." If, then, both M. Rattazzi and Garibaldi are as good as their word, we may look for *some sorrowful catastrophe before the present month comes to its close.* Garibaldi lives under fatalist influences, and has a superstitious regard for dates. The most brilliant, no less than the most gloomy, reminiscences associated with his exploits in Southern Italy have been crowded into the few weeks which usher in the Fall of the year. He is pledged to go to Rome on the first cooling of the weather. For the last three months he has been possessed by one thought, he has given utterance to but one word,—"He must go to Rome." And M. Rattazzi is pledged to prevent him.

AUSTRIAN REFORMS.

Baron Von Beust on His Own Policy and Plans—A New Era for Austria.

Vienna (Sept. 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

Austria is indeed changed, and things are passing which are calculated to make poor Metternich turn in his grave. He had seen some strange things while he was still alive, but, strange as they were, they could have scarcely prepared him for the sight of a State Chancellor of Austria, occupying the palace in the Ballhaus-platz, going down to his constituents and explaining to them his position, and giving them a sketch of his policy; a high and mighty Staatskanzler leaving the mysterious precincts of his office and staring about the country, speechifying and introducing himself like a common mortal; but the antediluvians of Austria vail their faces and wrap themselves up in their cloaks. What makes the fact even more remarkable is that Baron Beust is going out of his way to do what, in the absence of a law on public meetings in the western portion of the Empire, no other representative can do.

He began with Brunn on Saturday. The Burgomaster and the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of this important manufacturing town of Moravia greeted him on his passage through the town, and his reply was calculated to allay the apprehensions which a period of transition must naturally engender. Without entering into details, he declared that he considered the financial compromise as settled. He expressed himself with confidence as to the preservation of peace, and he ought to know something about it. As to the internal reorganization, he remarked that everything cannot be done in a day. He asked, therefore, for time and confidence, and warned against hurry. "He who does not choose the most precipitous side of the mountain does not for that lose his aim of getting up the mountain."

You see we are getting on. The speech of the Staatskanzler may stand fairly side by side with most of your Ministerial professions during the recess. But it is for his own constituents that Baron Beust reserved his more intimate communications. Reichenberg is a frontier town of Bohemia, toward Saxony, the native land of the State Chancellor. It is one of the most flourishing industrial towns of Bohemia, and, like most of the towns on the outer circumference of that country, German in sentiment. The Chamber of Commerce has sent the Staatskanzler as its representative to the Bohemian Diet, and he is there, as it were, more at home than anywhere else in his adopted country.

On Tuesday he was entertained at a dinner in the premises of the Rifle Association, and he seized the opportunity to unbosom himself. He says less than in Brünn, and what he says is of a more intimate nature. It is Beust who speaks rather than the Staatskanzler. He refers to his own varying fortunes, the welcome he received at his return from the London Conference, his position as an exile a year after, and now again to the unexpected turn in his fortunes. He assures his hearers that his varied experience of those vicissitudes has neither created bitterness nor shaken his confidence in men or in himself. He tells them that he has enemies, but neither their number nor their zeal shall discourage him. He will follow the road he has chosen, and hopes to see the time when on the common ground of the Constitution all will coöperate for the welfare of their country. Therefore, "I say to all those who are on my side—Moderation; be considerate toward your adversary, and do not hurt his feelings."

Referring to his passage through the blood-stained fields of Bohemia he protests energetically against the accusation that he has been the real author of the fratricidal war, he appeals to the archives of Vienna and Dresden, and scorns the idea of secret treaties:

"I have brought a warm German heart with me to Austria, and I have fought that the German element may keep its place in Austria. But I do so, and will continue to do this, as a faithful servant of my Emperor. I wish to maintain in honor that German element which is inseparable from the dynasty, inseparable from the history of Austria, and from its future as an important agent of civilization."

He wishes these words to be heard and understood likewise by those who, while they cry out against the dangers threatening their nationality, their old traditions and their old faith, appeal to a foreign country, to a modern idea, and a new doctrine. This is an allusion to the proceedings of the Czech party who went to Russia, and have the Russian hymn played in the streets of Prague. He asks them how they can expect to have the King crowned with the crown of St. Wenzelaus while hymns addressed to a foreign sovereign resound in the very capital.

This is the cherished wish of the Bohemians, who, as I am told, want to reëstablish the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia. Where shall peace and harmony come from among the nationalities, if the very symbol of unity, the dynasty, is used for fomenting discord?

But the Staatskanzler thinks these are but isolated and transient symptoms, and he is ready to stretch out a friendly band, assures them that no one thinks of depriving them of their just claims and rights, and that they shall have full freedom to concur in the great work of of reorganizing Austria on a constitutional basis, and that this work is continued diligently, he pledges his word.

The first thing wanted is not to doubt and despair. He points out how Austria has recovered already from those heavy blows which threatened to annihilate her. He acknowledges that faults have been committed, but he thinks that good and ill luck are not always in the hands of man. Let Austria take advantage of the blessings of peace to become prosperous, for only among an industrious people, and above daily wants, can freedom take root; and he urges forward in that direction, "there is no need to be timid, for behind every wall that is pulled down, behind every rock and stone which is removed, we are sure to find good soil, where we have only to sow to make a rich harvest."

An Austrian Staatskanzler preaching progress and freedom and reassuring the timid is a novel sight indeed. It is throwing down the gauntlet. Timidity was never the fault Baron Beust has been reproached with; still it will be reassuring for every Liberal man in Austria to hear the Staatskanzler range himself so decidedly on the side of progress and freedom.

GERMAN UNITY.

Address of the Second Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Berlin (Sept. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The following is a portion of the address of the second Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden, in reply to the patriotic speech of their sovereign:

"We trust that we shall not long lack a permanent organic connection with the North German Confederacy, recently established under the auspices of the most powerful of the German States. We trust that the revival of Germany will thus be completed, and the nation restored to that position in the world which it has missed so long. The continuation of our present separation from the North would be incompatible with the rights of a free people; incompatible more especially with the history of Germany. The national reunion of Southern Germany with the North German Confederacy, and the establishment of solid institutions, which, while securing the prosperity of the whole, leaving some room for the independent development of individual States, cannot violate foreign interests. It is the steady aim and object of the German nation, an indispensable necessity of its existence, and will amply repay whatever sacrifices may be required to secure it. We deeply lament the many impediments still obstructing the path, but are nevertheless convinced that internal and external opposition will be soon overcome by the growing insight, the resolute courage, and the irrepressible longing of the nation for a united Fatherland. In the meantime we rejoice in the fact that the South German States are already united with the North in the sacred duty of defending our territory against attack from abroad. We look upon the consolidation of the Zollverein and the creation of a common German Parliament to direct the tariff and excise concerns of the nation, as a first step toward financial unity, which we hope will serve as a fresh incitement to the perfection of our national arrangements. We are equally gratified in witnessing the adoption by the South German States of a new and common system of military organization. Germany, in the present condition of Europe, owes it to herself to assume an attitude which shall command respect and enable her to meet all foreign dangers. That the South German States should not be behind Northern Germany in the fulfillment of this common duty is demanded alike by circumstances and self-respect. The military organization of Prussia, tested in war, and now adopted by the entire North German Confederacy, has been justly chosen as a model upon which to form our own. The speedy introduction into the Southern States of some similar arrangement will accelerate and facilitate our reunion with the North German Confederacy. A heavy charge, indeed, will be imposed upon the people to satisfy the military requisitions of the State, and, simultaneous with the duty of personal service, the taxes will have to be raised to defray the consequent expenditure. But your Royal Highness' faithful people will be the more ready to make any sacrifices, the more fully they are convinced that the development of their internal institutions, and the progress of domestic reform, is not imperiled by reunion with the Northern Confederacy."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Recent Interview Between Fuad Pasha and the Czar.

Vienna (Sept. 18) Correspondence of the London Times.

I have received from Constantinople some details from a good source of the interview of Fuad Pasha with the Emperor Alexander at Livadia, in the Crimea, which will interest your readers. As you know, Fuad Pasha was sent to Livadia on a mission of pure courtesy. The Emperor was so close to the Turkish capital that the formality could scarcely be omitted without rudeness. Courtesy in this instance may have been stimulated by the fact that the usual ups and downs of ambassadorial influence in Constantinople had for the moment brought up in the scale Gen. Ignatiff, and had rather lowered the French and Austrian Ambassadors. Now to my story. The Emperor had told Fuad how gratified he was to see one of the most influential men in Turkey chosen by the Sultan for a mission to him. Then, he continued:

"You are probably authorized to treat with me directly about the affairs of your country?"

"No, Sire," replied Fuad, "my gracious master and sovereign only sent me here to express to your Majesty his personal sentiments of friendship and esteem."

"I am much obliged to the Sultan, for I am animated by the same sentiment; and this is the reason why I will let you know my views on the present position of affairs. If they are accepted by His Majesty the Sultan, peace and tranquility in his dominions will be guaranteed."

"I am ready to listen to them," was the answer of Fuad, "but only in my capacity of a private individual, for I consider my mission at an end, having expressed to your Majesty what I was authorized to do."

"Never mind in what capacity you hear what I have to say; you will tell the Sultan, and that is enough. I hope," continued the Emperor, "that His Majesty as well as the Sublime Porte are satisfied that they have in me a true and disinterested friend. (A low bow from Fuad.) They must be persuaded that the aim of my policy has always been to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and to conciliate the interests of the Christian populations, whose natural protector I am, with those of the Ottoman Government. What I am going to tell you is inspired by the friendship I have for your Sovereign and the interest I have in keeping you in Europe; for you must know that I am a Conservative by principle. You have that unfortunate Candian affair; you have spilled so much blood, you must now be generous and cede the island to Greece. The Empire is large enough not to feel such a sacrifice, and Europe will be grateful to you for having preserved the peace of Europe."

"Your Majesty will allow me to observe," said Fuad, "that the cession of Candia to Greece would lead the Ottoman Government into a false and dangerous path. The other islands of the Archipelago will follow the example of Crete, and Epirus and Thessaly, where there have been already manifestations hostile to the Government, will do the same; so that it is impossible to predict how far things might go in this direction."

"Now," said the Emperor, "this affair once settled, you may reckon on my support—within the limits of justice, of course—and I will allow nothing to be done which might prejudice the interests of the Ottoman Empire. When you, therefore, return to Constantinople, try and persuade the Sultan that the cession of Candia is indispensable.' It is the advice of a friend."

"I shall not be able to do so, Sire," replied Fuad, "for, as far as I know, neither His Majesty the Sultan nor his Government will ever accept such an idea."

After this the rectification of the Servian frontier and the question of Bulgaria were the subjects of a long conversation, at the end of which the Emperor said:

"Repeat to His Majesty the Sultan what I have said to you, and tell him, likewise, that it is better to have a neighbor for a friend than those who are at the other end of the world, who, however much they may profess to be your defenders at any price, are, after all, only working for your neighbor. Tell the Sultan that his neighbor, Conservative as he is, may not remain so if his advice be not followed, and in that case the Sultan would have to reckon with all the forces this neighbor has at his disposal."

While this passed at Livadia my informant says that the Russian Embassy at Constantinople was drawing up the basis of an alliance between Turkey and Russia, which were proposed to the Turkish Government shortly after Fuad's return. The interview seems to have modified ideas, for the demands were far less exaggerated. Instead of a cession of Candia, Russia was satisfied with the political and administrative autonomy of Crete, something like Servia. For the Bulgarians even less would have satisfied, and the rectification of the Servian frontier became almost nominal; but in exchange for all this compliance on the part of Russia the neutrality of Turkey was asked for in case of a complication arising in Europe, and the promise of arranging the question of the position of the Christian population in concert with Russia without the participation of the other Powers—in fact, a sort of second edition of the Convention of Unkiar Skelessi.

FRENCH FINANCES.

Collapse of the Credit Mobilier Company.

Paris (Sept. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

Consummatum est. Messrs. Emile & Isaac Pereire have resigned their seats as Directors of the Mobilier, together with M. Salvador, and Messrs. de Germiny, Gannerou and Delahaute, been installed in their place. The new Directors, as soon as they have ascertained the real position of affairs, will summon a general meeting of the shareholders and make a statement, pending the publication of which it will be wise to receive current rumors with great caution. One thing seems certain—that the creditors will not be such extensive losers as was at one time apprehended; but I am afraid that the shareholders have rather a comfortless look-out before them. The capital of the Mobilier was originally 60,000,000 francs; at the end of last year, or at the beginning of this, the capital was doubled, *i. e.*, raised to over 120,000,000 of francs. The par value of the shares was 500 francs, and their present value is only 230 francs. The loss in capital would thus be over 64,000,000 of francs. But in addition the Mobilier holds (in addition to Immobiliere shares and bonds, and shares of the Transatlantic Companies) sundry Spanish scrip which is utterly worthless, and as all the securities (even those which may ultimately rally) are just now fearfully depreciated, a liquidation at present would be ruinous for all concerned. In the Spring of 1864 Mobilier shares went up to nearly 1,300 francs, and in the course of the previous year, one of the directors in a speech at the annual meeting described them as an investment for fathers of families! There are to my knowledge at present in England holders of Mobilier shares who bought in at 1,200f., and who have clung on in the hopes of matters improving. There have been no securities subject to such fluctuation as the Mobilier. In 1852 its shares were quoted as high as 1,785f.; in 1854 they fell to 430f.; and in 1856 went up again to 1,982f.50c. It rose and thrived by speculation, and speculation has brought it to grief.

MEXICO.

News from the Capital to Sept. 28—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Dates have been received from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst.

The United States steamer *Yantic* was detained at Tampico, owing to a scarcity of water on the bar, and was at length obliged to go to Vera Cruz.

The funeral ceremonies over the fallen heroes, and a grand military review, were to take place at Vera Cruz on the 1st, 2d and 3d of October.

Rafael Garcia was made Governor and Military Commander of the State of Puebla on the 21st ult.

The United States Representative, Mr. Plumb, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th.

The owners of the libeled bark *Ocean Home* have tendered the fine imposed, which was immediately refunded.

Mr. Otterbourg has arrived here from Mexico.

Registering Officers in Virginia—Political Affairs.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Gen. Schofield has ordered the pay of all registering officers, excepting those who bring their poll books to headquarters, to be discontinued after the 25th instant.

It is understood that the colored voters here have agreed to run three whites and two blacks for the Convention. Messrs. Hunnicutt and Wardwell are the two whites most prominently named.

A Republican negro meeting in Henrico County to-day, nominated G. L. Swann for the Convention, throwing out an Ex-Federal Colonel who was a candidate for the nomination.

Mrs. Annie E. Kirby, who has been on trial for the murder of her husband, has been convicted and sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary.

The trial of Mr. Davis will certainly take place in November. The counsel on both sides are ready. He is expected to arrive here about the 25th of October.

The distillers around Richmond last month turned out 20,000 gallons of whisky, while in July last they only distilled 5,000 gallons.

Extensive Fires in Boston—Loss of Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

A fire broke out this morning at No. 38[illegible] Federal-street, in the planing mill of Alderman Jones Fitch, which destroyed that building and badly damaged those adjoining. Alderman Fitch is an extensive builder, employing some two hundred hands, and was the principal owner of the building burned. His loss is $75,000; mostly insured. The losses of the other owners and occupants is about $25,000. The buildings were of wood, and mainly occupied as workshops.

The large barn in West Roxbury, owned by the Harvard College and occupied as a farm barn by Mr. Motley, was burned this morning, and with it eighty-three valuable imported sheep, seven Alderney cows, two horses and a great quantity of hay. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The second annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in St. Louis, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. Every officer who has at any time served with honor in the Army of the Tennessee is entitled to membership; and to all such an earnest invitation is extended to be present. Officers are expected to attend the meeting in uniform. The officers of the Society are: Major-Gen. John A. Rawlins, President; Lieut.-Col. L. M. Dayton, Recording Secretary, of St. Louis; and A. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati.

An Alleged Murderer Acquitted—Serenade.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 5.

John Schoonmaker, of Stoneridge, Albany County, who killed Richard Floyd, a fellow-boatman, in this city on the 25th of August last, was tried in the Superior Court for murder, and found not guilty. The jury were out twenty minutes.

Solomon Scheu, the Democratic nominee for State Prison Inspector, was serenaded last night by an immense crowd of his German and American friends, accompanied by the Union Cornet Band. Congratulatory speeches and responses were made.

Prize Fight Near Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 5.

Gallagher and Davis fought to-day at Fighting Island, seven miles from here. Davis won in forty-five rounds, knocking Gallagher out of time. The latter had the best of the fight until the last round.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 5.

A man named Thomas Clancy was run over at the Broadway crossing by one of the trains of the Central Railroad, this evening, and was so badly injured that he cannot survive.

The Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Returns from thirty-four counties, about one-half of the State, have been received. The vote for the Convention was more than 11,000 votes over the required one-half.

The Liabilities of Lamb & Quinlan.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The liabilities of Messrs. Lamb & Quinlan, who failed here a few days ago, are about $345,000; the assets are about $46,700.

The Schooner W. A. Grover Sunk at Toronto.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The schooner *W. A. Grover*, bound from Hamilton to Oswego, with 900 bushels of wheat, was wrecked last night, opposite this city, and went to pieces.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The candle-factory of W. H. Wood & Co. was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $100,000; insured for $75,000.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"QUI SAIT AIMER, SAIT MOURIR."

"I burn my soul away!"
So spake the Rose, and smiled; "within my cup
All day the sunbeams fall in flame, all day
They drink my sweetness up!"

"I sigh my soul away!"
The Lily said; "all night the moonbeams pale
Steal round and round me, whispering in their play
An all too tender tale!"

"I give my soul away!"
The Violet said; "the West wind wanders on,
The North wind comes; I know not what they say,
And yet my soul is gone!"

Oh, Poet, burn away
Thy fervent soul! fond Lover at the feet
Of her thou lovest, sigh! dear Christian pray,
And let the world be sweet!

THE STROKE OF A PEN.

IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

A father and son stood together in the bow-window of a lodging-house at Hythe. The tall, soldierly figure of the father leant against the sloping panels, and he was looking out over the sea with an expression that seemed partly grief, partly embarrassment. An old Indian veteran, Capt. Seton's face was bronzed by an exposure to climate, but his blue eyes were still both bright and soft, and his hair, though gray, was thick and glossy. His son closely resembled him, but his expression was a thought less pleasant than his father's, and the mouth a trifle weaker, while his face lacked the dignity conferred by Capt. Seton's thick gray beard. The son was speaking.

"You saw Dr. Malcolm this morning, father? What did he say?"

"Oh, he was afraid to commit himself, of course. I fancy the truth is it may last for days yet. I wish I could stay, but it is quite impossible. Not that I suppose he will be conscious again, but one would have liked to be with him to the end. Poor fellow!" and tears stood in the bright blue eyes.

There was silence for a minute or two, and then Capt. Seton spoke again.

"What a sweet girl Helen is. How she has nursed him. I believe she has hardly had an hour's sleep since he was taken ill."

"Mary ought to have come to her," said the son.

"*I* think so," rejoined Capt. Seton; "but since her mother's death I have never understood Mary. I sometimes think she is so strong herself that she has lost all sympathy with weakness, and I do believe she thinks all grief is weakness. However, she is prepared to receive Helen, and you must do the best you can for her when he is gone. I'm afraid all the business matters will come upon you, too, till I can get back."

"The whole of the property comes to you, does it not?" inquired the son.

"Yes, the whole; and from the way in which my poor brother lived, I should doubt his having saved much. But, of course, I should provide for Helen."

"How came it all to be settled upon you?"

"Why, it was a queer will. You see, my uncle was fond of us both, and as we were twins and so on, he had never thought of either as the elder, and yet he could not make up his mind to divide the property. He was old when he died, and crotchety. That's the only way I can account for the will. The property was to go first to my brother, and then to me, and afterward to the heir of the survivor. Henry."

"Yes, father."

"I don't mind telling you now something which I ought, perhaps, to have told you sooner. This property will relieve me from a weight of anxiety you little dream of. The bank of Shauregah, in Bengal, has broken, as you know; but I had more money invested in it than I ever told you; in fact, almost my whole fortune. But for—for what is going to happen, I believe I should have been a ruined man. Heaven forgive me! I can't help feeling the relief, though I am sorry enough for my poor brother. It's not for my own sake, God knows, but it would have been hard to have felt that I had ruined you and Mary."

Henry Seton was silent; he had grown very grave. It was startling to have been unconsciously so near the brink of ruin. The idea crossed his mind, suppose his uncle should yet recover. Such things had been. But that thought passed. He knew the case was entirely hopeless—or, for him, fearless—and that it was merely a question of time. He breathed freely again. He, too, had a communication which he longed and yet dreaded to make to his father, and the conversation had rendered it easier to speak.

Capt. Seton had turned again to the window, and was gazing absently from it, and his son had just summoned up courage to make a clean breast to his father of his love for the fair young cousin so soon to be left fatherless, when the door of the room opened and she came in.

She was dressed in quaker-like, unrustling cashmere, that fell in soft folds round her very slight figure, drooping now from the exhaustion and anxiety of the last few days. At first sight there seemed to be no special beauty about Helen Seton's pale face or braided hair; but to those who knew her well, an indescribable charm lingered in the meek brown eyes,—dimmed now by weeping,—in the ever-varying play of the mouth, and in the set of the little head upon the slender white throat. Henry Seton had long found out this charm, and confessed to himself that he loved her; but as yet Helen had given him no encouragement, and rather seemed to shrink from a look or tone more tender than cousinly. Yet Henry did not despair. He loved her passionately, but he was not a humble man, and it was not in his nature to fear failure in what depended upon his personal efforts. He told himself that he would wait and win her, and to his mind the turn which affairs had now taken had almost changed the hope into a certainty; not, in justice to him, it must be said, from any conscious thought of this fortune which would belong to his father and to him, while Helen would be left penniless, but because when Capt. Seton should be Helen's nearest protector, Henry thought that she would naturally turn in her grief to the arms that were ready to welcome her, and the love that was waiting to shelter her from trouble. Henry Seton was not impatient, but he thought that it would be well to give her some hint of his affection, which, though she might not be ready to accept it, would prepare her mind to receive the idea when, in the natural course of events, she should be installed under his father's roof. He had not yet found an opportunity of doing so. Meantime she came in. Very light her step was as she advanced toward her uncle, very sorrowful and gentle her look.

"Dear uncle, I thought you would be going soon. I came down to say good-bye."

"Indeed, yes; I must start at once," said Capt. Seton, pulling out his watch. "I suppose there is no change?"

"No; none." Helen's voice quivered a little as she gave the answer.

"Good-bye, my child; I'm grieved to have to leave you. I shall be back the moment I can get affairs at Vienna settled. God bless you!" Capt. Seton kissed Helen affectionately, shook hands with his son, and was gone.

When the sound of the wheels had died away, Henry Seton turned to his cousin; she was preparing to leave the room.

"Don't go, Helen," he pleaded; "can't you spare me one minute? I have something to say to you, and you are not wanted up stairs."

"Yes, I must go; don't keep me," said Helen, nervously; but when her cousin quietly detained her and placed her on the sofa, she was too gentle, or perhaps too subdued by grief, to resist.

Henry took his place beside her, and spoke in a low, tender voice.

"I only wanted to ask you to let me help you as much as I can, now father is gone. Nothing in this world could give me such pleasure as to be of use to you."

"Thank you," began Helen, feebly, "there is nothing,"—but he interrupted her.

"Helen, I cannot bear that you should treat me as a stranger; you must not. This is not the time to tell you how I love you, and yet——no, Helen," detaining her as she would have risen, "don't be afraid; I will not go on. Don't try to answer me. I only said it that you might know what happiness it is to me to be allowed to do anything for you."

But Helen drew her hand away and stood before him, the drooping figure erect, the clear eyes looking steadily into his.

"Henry," she said, and her voice did not tremble now, "you must never speak to me again as you have just spoken. I was afraid you [illegible] thinking of—of something of the sort, and [illegible] me seem ungrateful for all your [illegible]ness. But now you will let me treat you as a dear cousin and brother, and remember that I have asked you with all my heart to forget what you have said, and never, *never* to think of such a thing again."

How earnestly she spoke, and with what gentle kindness she held out her hand to him at the conclusion of her speech! And yet Henry fancied it was only maidenly coyness that prompted her words.

"Dear Helen, dearest cousin," he said holding her hand in his, "I have been too abrupt; but I have not asked you for any answer yet, and I will not take one. Let me be to you now in a brother's place, but," and he attempted to draw her nearer, "nothing but the knowledge that you cared for some one else would make me give up the hope of being some day nearer to you than a brother."

Poor Helen! The allusion swept away her hardly maintained composure, and her head went down in a burst of tears. There was some one she did love, and who dearly loved her, and he was far away. That was not all. Helen had long known that her father was living up to the very verge of his income; but she had supposed that the bulk of his property was settled upon herself, and it was only within the last few days that she had become aware that her father's self-indulgence would leave his daughter without provision for the future. She knew it now, and with it came the knowledge that weary years of waiting were before her, and before that other person, if, indeed, poverty did not separate them for ever. It was torturing to have her grief for her father embittered by such a prospect—torturing to be unable to help reproaching him in her thoughts even in his dying hours. And now Henry had sharpened the pain. Helen would fain have hidden her love from all the world, but his last words forbade it.

"I do care for some one else."

The words came out with effort and a burning, painful blush. Henry slowly and unwillingly released her hand, and she drew herself away, and silently quitted the room.

When he was left alone, Henry rose and walked up and down with hasty strides. What a fool he had been to be so premature! Why had he not ascertained beforehand the existence of his rival? Yet, in spite of his words, he did not relinquish hope. Probably, after all, there was only some foolish, girlish fancy in the way, that would, that must fade before his own earnest love. He felt he could not give her up. No, he would win her yet; he would, he could, she should yet be his.

So, notwithstanding what had passed, Henry Seton went to bed that night if not a satisfied, at least a determined and by no means a desponding man.

CHAPTER II.

Henry Seton sat alone in the little room at Hythe which had been given up to his use. His face was grave, but not sad. On the table by his side lay a few business papers; but he was not reading them. He was resting, leaning back in his chair, and thinking of the future. Helen was now an orphan. Her father had died four days previously, and with his death the necessity for self-command on her part had departed. The exertion had been prolonged, and the reaction was severe. Helen passed her days in bitter fits of weeping, and though she did not refuse to see her cousin, she shunned all allusions from him to her loss or her present position. Once she had sent for him to her room, and given him a clear statement of her father's affairs so far as she knew them; but she had asked no questions in return. He was glad of this silence, for he shrank from telling her that she was dependent on his father; but he would have liked to be allowed to comfort her with tender words. He could not venture to make the attempt; there was a certain dignity about the quiet, delicate girl, even in her grief, which held him in a kind of awe. He thought of her and of her forlorn position very tenderly as he leant back in his arm-chair. He thought how her presence would brighten the house that would be his father's—Helen's old home; how it might be her home in a truer sense some day, if only she would allow it. On the whole his reflections were not unhappy. A postman's knock interrupted them. Henry Seton had heard once from his father since he left England. He had written from Vienna, whither urgent legal business, undertaken for a friend in India, had taken him. Matters had been arranged, and he had promised to write again to fix the exact day of his return. But the letter that was brought in, though it bore the post-mark of a German town, was not in Capt. Seton's hand, nor in any writing which Henry knew. It was directed in an irregular foreign scrawl, and on breaking the seal two letters dropped from the cover, one in English, the other in German. Henry took up the English letter first. It was dated from an obscure village in Germany, and ran as follows:

"Sir: I grieve to have very bad tidings to communicate to you. Last Monday, when the diligence in which I was traveling stopped at this place to change horses, I was appealed to by the priest, who entreated me to receive the last words of an Englishman unable to make himself understood in German, who was lying dangerously ill of a fever in the inn. On alighting, I found that the gentleman's name was Capt. Seton; he was conscious when I saw him, and seemed relieved at hearing an English voice; but he was in the last stage of exhaustion, and sunk rapidly. He gave me your address, and sent his last love to Mary and Helen. I am sure you will forgive me for using these familiar names, as I do not know to whom Capt. Seton referred. He gave no other directions, and, indeed, was scarcely able to articulate. He appeared to me to have been suffering from acute fever. The priest tells me that when the diligence arrived the day before, Capt. Seton was unable to stand, and had to be lifted out. I presume he intended to have gone on to B——. Of course, I remained here. Unfortunately, this village is so remote that no really good medical advice could be obtained till many hours too late. Capt. Seton expired on Tuesday, the 15th of October, at 2 o'clock A. M. Allow me to express my sincere sympathy on this melancholy occasion. I have directed that all Capt. Seton's effects should be packed up; and if you will be good enough to communicate with the priest, (here followed his name and address,) he will take care that your instructions are attended to. It was advisable that the funeral should take place immmediately.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edward Wilson.

The letter was read, and Henry Seton mechanically stretched out his hand for the other. He felt dizzy and sick; but the blow was not realized as yet. The second letter was from the priest, a half-educated German Catholic. He wrote, however, with sincere feeling, and with deep contrition for having, when driven to extremity, pressed Mr. Wilson to visit Capt. Seton's dying bed. The Englishman had not known the extent to which fever, of an acute typhoid kind, was raging in the villages around. Immediately after finishing his letter, he had been seized with sudden faintness; he had been carried to bed, and in twenty-four hours more he had paid for his act of charity with his life. The priest entreated Henry Seton to break the news to Mr. Wilson's relatives, and lamented again and again over the two deaths, the last of which he laid at his own door.

These were the letters.

For full five minutes after he had laid down the last, Henry Seton sat like a man stunned by a blow. Then a sudden impulse came upon him; he seized his hat, passed quickly through the passage, and let himself out at the front door. Once fairly upon the beach, he stood still; the glare of light seemed to dazzle him. It was the first time he had left the house since his uncle's death, and within, the closed blinds had made a kind of shadowy twilight; without, the Autumn sunbeams danced merrily upon the blue waters, and the waves came rippling to the shore with a delicious murmur. The beach was almost deserted, but upon the terrace were one or two officers from the School of Musketry conning their books. Henry Seton turned away and walked rapidly and unsteadily up the avenue that leads from the beach to Hythe proper. He never raised his eyes toward the soft green hills, nor the grey church round which the houses clustered. On, past the withered stems of the trees which the sea had destroyed—past those on which the changing autumn tints glowed—through the high street, where one or two persons turned round to look after him, he never knew or thought where he went till he found himself opposite the barracks. Then he paused, gazed round him for an instant, and turned again toward the shore. He walked now with a still quicker step, like that of a man who has a definite object in view. Soon he turned into the dreary road that leads toward Romney Marsh. Past the targets, at which groups of soldiers were aiming—past the long range of beach used as a drilling-ground—past the scattered cottages that lay here and there along the shore; faster and faster he walked, the hot sun beating down upon his head, and glaring up from the stones under his feet, the perspiration standing in great drops upon his forehead, until he reached a solitary pool, some miles from Hythe. No human being was in sight; nothing living, except one or two carrion crows hovering over the stagnant pool, and a few sheep in the distance; nothing to be seen but a stretch of long coarse grass, a wall of shingles shutting out the sea, the sky above, and the melancholy black pool. Here Henry Seton paused. He wiped his forehead, threw himself at full length on the grass by the brink, covered his eyes with his hand, and tried at last to look his position in the face like a man.

He was ruined. Even grief for his father's loss was swallowed up in that thought. The imprudent investment, easily forgiven when another fortune seemed ready to replace that which had been lost, now stood like a wall of ice between him and his father's memory. Not yet could he mourn for him as a son, and the consciousness of this added bitterness to his anguish. And in losing his fortune he lost—what? He lost his position in life, his home, his chance of rising in the world, his love. Yes, Helen would never be his. She would be an heiress, independent of him; doubtless she would scorn him, if he, penniless and friendless, should presume again to address her. Yet who could love her as he loved her? He twisted upon the ground as if in bodily pain. Presently he took up the fatal letter and read it once more. "Two o'clock, A. M.!" He had no need to look again at the hour. And his uncle had died at eleven on the same morning. What a difference it would have made could his father have lived only twelve hours longer; Two o'clock, P. M.—how the change in that one letter would have altered the color of his son's life! The change of a letter! He clutched the paper convulsively in his grasp, and buried his face in the grass to overcome the thought that had flashed into his mind. But it would not be subdued; it came again and again, even though he loathed himself for it. How easily that one letter could be altered! The stroke of a pen-knife, the stroke of a pen, and it would be done, and detection would be impossible. No Englishman had been near his father's death-bed, save the one who had so speedily followed him to the grave; no one but himself would visit that obscure German village to inquire particulars; the priest would soon forget the exact hour at which the stranger died. Yes, it might be done; only if it were, he, Henry Seton, who had always looked down from his pinnacle of self-esteem with condemnation for the erring, and contempt for the weak, he would know himself to be a villain. Yet who would be the loser? Not Helen; for he believed that but for her possession of this accursed fortune he could win her love. His devotion would secure her happiness, and the riches would all be hers. And if not Helen, who? There was no one else; no other relations near or remote would suffer; but——. Again and again he wrestled with the suggestion that had come to him, tearing up tufts of grass, and biting them, in the bitter struggle; again and again he rose, as if to return home, and end the temptation, again and again he sank down beside the pool to gaze once more at the fatal "A. M." After each struggle the temptation seemed to grow stronger, the power of resistance weaker. Alas! he was yielding—yielding!

The sun had long set when there crept into the house at Hythe a man with hair damp and heavy with the Autumn dews, with slouching gait and weary step, a different being indeed from the Henry Seton who that morning had sat musing so calmly in his arm-chair. He entered noiselessly, and passed into his room.

When the lawyer, a personal friend of Mr. Seton's, who had been summoned from London, told Helen the next morning of her uncle's death, her first impulse was to try and comfort her cousin.

"Where is Henry?" she asked, rising; "I will go to him."

"You had better not, my dear," interposed the old lawyer, gently detaining her; "he is in no state to see you; I never saw a man so broken down by grief. He seems completely overwhelmed. I am afraid I ought to tell you before I go," he added, after a little hesitation, "that this will make no difference in your prospects. Your poor uncle died on Tuesday at 2 P. M., just three hours later than your father."

(To be concluded next week.)

MISSES.

From Echoes from the Clubs.

Unlucky Vulcan! Venus tricked him:
A fashion with the ladies this is.
I'm not amiss: but I'm a victim
To a whole host of wicked misses.

Miss Fit supplies my boots and coats,
And vain is all my indignation:
My cashbook and my gold and notes
Are managed by Mis Calculation.

Miss Take has played me many a trick;
Miss Spell will always write my letters;
Miss Trust declines to give me tick;
Miss Manage lets off all my debtors.

Miss Print is wont to spoil my rhyme,—
A very wicked habit is hers:
And if they quote me any time,
Miss Quote's the girl to use the scissors.

When Christmas bumpers overflow,
And bells ring loud from many a minister,
I can't get near to Miss L. To
Save with some very ancient spinster.

Well, easy 't is down hill to glide,
And vain to Parcæ to importune;
So let me wed my bonny bride,—
A charming child she is—Miss Fortune.

MIRAMAR.

Translated for the Times from La Liberté.

Miramar, with its charming and poetical name, Miramar the home so marvelously adapted to the tastes of a young and intellectual Prince, has, within the past year, acquired throughout the world a sombre and sad celebrity. No one will pass the shore overshadowed by the graceful turrets of the castle, without thinking of him who departed in April, 1864, never again to enter its portals, and of her who returned thither two years later, not as a happy sovereign but as a wretched woman, whom destiny had crushed under that most horrible of afflictions—madness. The name of Miramar is known everywhere, but very few travelers have beheld the place itself. Frequent voyages from Venice to Vienna have, however, enabled the writer to visit the favorite dwelling of the Archduke Maximilian. Ere he proceed to describe its features, let him devote a few lines to the man who caused the henceforward legendary manor to be built.

Ferdinand Maximilian de Hapsburg was the second of the sons of the Archduchess Sophia, who wedded Francis Charles, brother of the Emperor Ferdinand. The latter had reached his sixteenth year when, by the abdication of his uncle and the spontaneous cession by himself of the rights possessed by his father, Francis Joseph was placed at the head of the Empire. Maximilian was educated in Vienna, under the supervision of Archduchess. When still a youth, the Archduke went to Trieste, intending to study naval affairs. Up to that time, the Austrian navy, instead of being one of the gems of the Crown, was scarcely in process of organization, and the allusions occasionally made to it were, therefore, the very reverse of complimentary. When the Archduke reached Trieste, he beheld a magnificent port. Heeding excellent advice, he took into consideration the great resources of the place, and, after study, formed great plans. He dwelt in the villa Necker, located just above the *Contrada della Santa*, in the vicinity of the beautiful promenade known as the Boulevard St. André. Maximilian here pursued his studies, surrounded by highly educated men, such as Dalbup the Dane, Hardeg, Fautz, Buiakovich and Bourguignon. Accompanied by one or more of these distinguished officers, Max. undertook every year a prolonged journey. He led, meantime, a very quiet life; he was neither a gambler nor a libertine, was fond of labor, and possessed, as the choice of his books denoted, of an attentive and observant spirit. He soon became Vice-Admiral, subsequently Admiral, and finally supreme Commander of the navy, the organization of which, with the aid of Dalbup, he was continually endeavoring to perfect. The Archduke was fond of the sea, and his voyages were to him a source of infinite pleasure. The *souvenirs* that he at a later day wrote in the form of autobiographical memoirs, prove that when traveling he was a man of praiseworthy powers of observation. But to come to the time when Maximilian conceived the idea of choosing a location for the castle since known as Miramar.

There are persons who, with a view to give an appearance of romance to the incident, have told of a shipwreck—such as occur in novels and plays. The Archduke, rescued by kind Providence from the angry waves, was supposed to have reached the seashore and to have exclaimed in a fit of enthusiasm, "Here I will build a castle, over which shall float the banner of the grandson of Charles the Fifth." All this is mere fiction. Miramar is in sight of Trieste—almost within the harbor limits—and has no trait of resemblance to an island such as a shipwrecked mariner would be likely to land upon, or one whereupon he would be apt to erect a monument bearing an inscription of thanks to the gods. The truth is that the Prince, who was constantly afloat in the Bay of Trieste, gradually became imbued with the idea of having somewhat of a princely residence on one of the shores of his much-beloved Adriatic. As Commander of the navy of an Empire, it was quite natural that he should locate his home and hoist his flag in the heart of a naval district. His glances wandered toward one of the most picturesque points of the shore, situated near Duino, a feudal castle, owned by the late Prince Hohenlohe. From Duino to Trieste extended a short chain of immense rocks, crowned by an insignificant village called Contovello. Albeit the site was wild and bristling with crags, the foot of which was washed by the waves, it was none the less an admirable one. From that point the Archduke thought he could look down upon the sea, surrounded by the rare and beautiful objects that he brought back from his journeys to other lands. Miramar would be a fit port for a sea-captain, and an enchanted bower for a lover. Here, in the narrow gulf formed by the sea, his favorite yacht the *Fancy*, would lie at anchor, ever ready to transport him whither the unnumbered caprices of a traveler summoned him. Yonder, upon the smoothed surface of the rocks, serving as a foundation for the manor, would be his study, filled with curiosities and collections, and whence he could look out upon the grandiose landscape. Thus thought Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, and thus was chosen the site and planned the building of the villa, the scene of so many *fêtes*. Latterly Miramar has become so gloomy a solitude, and that from causes so funereal, that we wonder if the stories told us concerning it came from our grandmothers as the record of events having occurred in long past ages.

The Prince first sent to Berlin for an architect. The plans were laid out and approved, and work was commenced at once. Everything had to be done, for kind nature furnished nothing toward the country place but rocks. The town of Trieste, wishing to please the young Prince, who had honored its inhabitants by selecting a dwelling-place in their vicinity, proceeded to open a road intended to render Miramar accessible for others but sailors. Trieste, indeed, had no direct means of communication with Contovello except the old Italian road which passed Prosecco and Monfalcone, and was very rough and stony. The visitors to the manor required a broader and handsomer highway, and such a one was now opened, running from the Lazzaretto Nuovo to Miramar, through the village of San Bortolo, a path parallel to the sea shore, and picturesque in a high degree. The work progressed rapidly, and in a few years there rose on the hitherto barren site a magnificent *chateau*. The tall crags had been cut away, and the flinty masses so hewn and leveled as to be fit as a basis for the edifice or a foundation for improvised gardens. Seen at a distance, the masonry, secure on a natural pedestal, appears to have risen from the waves.

Three-quarters of an hour's drive separate Trieste from Miramar. The traveler follows a road running along the sea shore. Half way between the town and the castle is located the new village of San Bortolo, composed almost exclusively of *locande* and *botteghe di caffe* for the accommodation of visitors. Beyond the hamlet are huge rocks, on the slopes of which grow olive trees and a few wild plants. One soon beholds the manor with its castellated portals cut in a brick wall and topped with the crest of the house of Hapsburg. Within the entrance is the cottage tenanted by the guards, built half of wood and half of stone, and wrapped in a mantle of greenest foliage. In the days when Maximilian reigned, Maramar teemed with liveried valets in dark green frocks with crimson lappels and silver lace; with Abyssinian blacks in scarlet uniforms and enormous Newfoundland dogs. From the carriage-road leading from the guards' lodge to the castle door, the Archduke could look on one side out upon the sea while on the other he could admire the costly plants which formed the tapestry of rocks rising far up in the air. A stoop *en spirale* leads to the vestibule through which access is obtained to a hall, whose singular decorations at once rivet attention. Curiosities of every kind, antique marbles, Egyptian mummies, chivalric armor, Indian trophies and other *souvenirs* brought back by the sailor on his return from the Orient, are all there. The saloon into which one passes next is adorned with portraits of the most celebrated Princes of the House. But the place is fraught with sad recollections. It was in this room that Maximilian of Hapsburg received the Mexican deputation, the members of which, in tendering him the Crown, opened his tomb. Several apartments communicate with this *salon*, which was looked upon as the state-room of the castle. A smaller cabinet was arranged as the study of the Archduke. Herein Maximilian, a *dilettante* in everything, had gathered the articles needed for the prosecution of the labors he loved, such as books of all kinds, collections of minerals, birds and insects, bronze statues, and a series of beautiful landscapes painted in Dalmatia and in the Eastern Isles. How happy the hours the Archduke spent in that study, so skillfully arranged for the intellectual gratification of a knowledge-seeking Prince! How numerous the voyages he planned, looking out upon the boundless sea that plashed against the rocks at his feet! How grand the plans he conceived and the dreams that visited him! Sooner or later the character of Maximilian will become better known by the perusal of a number of private letters now in possession of personal friends. All are dated from Miramar—from Miramar, where he studied, read, painted, or discussed the political questions of the day with equal gusto.

The most remarkable feature of the castle of Miramar, is a circular balcony, connected by a magnificent stairway with the little port, in which are moored the boats built by the Archduke's order. This balcony also gives access to terraces furnished almost like parlors, covered with a rustic roofing of thick mats. The products of China, huge vases, variegated mosaic work, rare shrubs and priceless Oriental carpets, adorn these open-air *salons* scattered about the manor. The plateau of the elevated gardens are in communication with each other by stairways covered with mats. Proceeding upward, toward the right, the visitor reaches a small platform built as a fortress and surrounded with pieces of light ordnance; this platform overlooks the sea and the tiny harbor, and was guarded by the company of sailors that constituted the Archduke's body-guard. Further above, passing through the gardens, one beholds the ruins of a peasant's cot transformed into a chapel, and within a few yards stand two cottages, one of which was set apart for the Prince and the other for Mr. Radonetz, his private secretary. The saddest recollections are inseparable from the former. When the physicians of the Archduchess Charlotte became convinced that her madness was increasing they caused her to quit the manor and take up her residence in the *chalet*. From the day of her return from Rome until the hour of her recent departure for Tervueren there dwelt Charlotte. From the cottage the view is charming. The azure expanse of the Adriatic reaches to the horizon, on the verge of which appears in singular transparency the coast of Friuol and the shadows of the ancient Aquilea. On the opposite side, from the point known as the Grotto, an more charming picture even can be beheld. In the distance is Trieste. The sea stretches again to the horizon, dotted with ships returning from the East and gliding toward the Bay of Muggia, where the fleet usually drop anchor.

But why dwell upon these wonders? Everything at Miramar charms the eye and captivates the imagination. No dwelling can be more poetical at all times and under all circumstances! and we can readily believe that the Emperor Maximilian, even during the few happy days he passed at Chepultepec, more than once looked back with envy upon the past, and confessed how great the regret he felt when thinking of the terraces of Miramar, of the balconies heavy with garlands, and of the flag that floated at the bidding of the Adriatic breeze over the castellated walls of the archducal dwelling. How beauteous the home that Max. and Charlotte, sadly seduced by illusory ambition and fallacious stories, quitted to seek beyond the ocean an empire yearning for peace and happiness. Max. there yielded up his life, while Charlotte became a maniac. The drama was terrible and complete.

PAINTER OR ACTOR?

From Cassell's Magazine.

As Garrick said of him, Young Lawrence's walk in life was "poised between the pencil and the stage?" To which did he incline? Would he be a player or a painter? It was hard to say He had been taken to town on a visit to Mr. Hugh Boyd, who at one time was supposed to be one of the authors of *Junius*, introduced to the great painters of the day, and most kindly received by them. Sir Joshua Reynolds had pronounced him "the most promising genius he had ever met with." Mr. Hoare had been so charmed with the boy's drawings that he proposed to send him to Italy with his own son. On the other hand, he had been a frequent visitor in the green-room of the Bath Theatre. Placed upon the table there, the centre of a group of amused actors, he would recite "Hamlet's advice to the players," and other passages. On one of these occasions, Henderson, the tragedian, was present, and expressed warm approval of the child's efforts. Then, in return for the civilities and compliments he received, young Lawrence would beg that he might take the portraits of his friends among the company. We are told of his attempt to draw the face of Edwin, the comedian, who, the while grimaced and distorted his features, constantly shifting the expression of his countenance, greatly to the bewilderment of the boy artist. Finally, young Lawrence stood silent and motionless, watching his model with a kind of despair, until it became necessary to explain the joke that had been practised. It should be said, however, that stories are current in relation to similar jokes played by humorists upon other artists.

Old Lawrence had been compelled to abandon the Black Bear, and had retreated to Bath with his family. "Bath," we are informed, "was at that time London, devoid of its mixed society and vulgarity. It contained the selection of all that was noble, affluent, or distinguished in the metropolis; and among this circle our artist was now caressed." It became a kind of fashion to sit to him for oval crayon likenesses at a guinea and a half a piece. Portraits from his pencil of Mrs. Siddons and Admiral Barrington were now engraved, the artist being as yet only thirteen years of age. His success as a portrait-painter seemed quite assured; he was making money rapidly, largely contributing to the support of his family. Yet he was not satisfied. He was greatly tempted to try his fortune on the stage. His view was that he could earn more, and so could further assist his father, by deserting the studio for the theatre. Possibly, too, the display and excitement and applause which pertain to the character of the successful player—and of course he thought he should succeed—were very alluring to the young gentleman. He was now little more than sixteen. He took counsel of a friendly actor, Mr. John Bernard, and favored him with a private recitation of the part of *Jaffier* in the tragedy of "Venice Preserved." Mr. Bernard, it seems, was not much impressed by this performance; at least, he did not detect sufficient dramatic ability in the young man to justify his proposed change of profession. The actor, however, did not openly express his opinion on the subject, but merely said he would bear the case in mind and speak to his manager, Mr. Palmer, in regard to it. Meanwhile, he disclosed what had passed to old Lawrence. Acquainted by experience with the precariousness of an actor's fortunes, and appreciative also of the value of his son's talents as an artist, Lawrence entreated Bernard to exert all his influence in dissuading the young man from his design. It was determined at last to cure the stage-struck hero by means of a trick: to prearrange his failure, in fact. Palmer, the manager, entered into the plan. An appointment was made at Bernard's house, in order that young Lawrence might have a private interview with the manager. In an adjoining room were secreted his father and a party of friends. Bernard introduced the young man to Palmer, who personally desired a specimen of the aspirant's dramatic abilities, and took his seat at the end of the room in the character of auditor and judge. A scene from "Venice Preserved" was selected, and young Lawrence commenced a recitation. For several lines he proceeded perfectly, but soon became nervous, confused; he stammered, coughed, and at last stopped outright. Bernard had the book in his hand, but he would not prompt; he withheld all assistance. Young Lawrence began again, but his self-possession was gone; his failure was more decided and humiliating than before. At this juncture his father abruptly entered the room, crying out, "You play *Jaffier*, Tom? Hang me if you're fit to appear as a supernumerary!"—or some such speech—and then young Lawrence found that his mortification had not been without witnesses.

It was very trying to his vanity. He had to listen to remonstrances and appeals of all kinds. Palmer, the manager, assured him that he did not possess the advantages requisite for success on the stage. Bernard spoke with bitter truthfulness of the trials and sorrows of an actor's life. Other friends drew attention to the brilliant prospect open to the successful painter. Young Lawrence gave way at last; he renounced the stage forever. Once in his life, long years afterward, he took part in certain private theatricals, when no less an authority than Sheridan said of him that he was "the best amateur actor in the kingdom." But he never more thought of acting as a profession. The theatre may thus have lost an agreeable player, but, thanks to the manœuvre of old Lawrence, Bernard and Palmer, a famous portrait-painter was secured for the world of art.

THE NORTH POLE QUESTION.

From All the-Year Round.

An expedition to the North Pole is being prepared which will not be content, it says, with the shortcomings of Parry, Franklin, and the rest, but which sets out with the determination of reaching the Pole itself, and of not being satisfied until it gets there. It will start, under the patronage of the Paris Geographical Society, as soon as the necessary funds have been subscribed—toward which the Emperor of the French has already contributed the handsome sum of £2,000.

The author of the project, M. Gustave Lambert, a French hydrographer trained in the Polytechnic School, expects to solve the problem by taking the route of Behring's Strait, (the sea-channel which separates Asia from America,) instead of proceeding, like most other Arctic explorers, by Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay. For this he gives his reasons in a lucid pamphlet, *La Question du Pole Nord*. Moreover, M. Lambert's conviction of the possibility of reaching the North Pole is based neither on a caprice of imagination, which has made the wish the father to the thought, nor a scheme worked out in his study, but by a laborious examination on the spot, of the routes by which the Pole may be arrived at.

He regards the matter in hand under two distinct aspects; first, there is the scientific question; secondly, the practical question.

At the outset, it is impossible to neglect certain considerations touching the temperature of the Polar regions, although they may be called pure theory. An Italian geometer—the late Signor Pland—made calculations which are looked up to as authority. M. Lambert, not being able to consult them, investigated the matter for himself, with what he considers complete success. He has determined, he says, the simple laws which govern "insolation," or the quantity of heat thrown by the sun upon different spots of the globe in different latitudes at different hours of the day and in different seasons. Without entering into technical details, a few of the most striking conclusions may be mentioned.

The "power or degree of insolation" at any spot, at a given moment, depends on the angle formed by a vertical line at that spot with a line drawn from it to the sun. This angle is called the zenithal difference. The "power of insolation," however, must not be confounded with the thermometrical effect which is its consequence, but whose intensity depends on a number of other causes—on the nature, for instance, of the atmospheric stratum which envelops the earth like a mantle of down.

The integral calculus enabled M. Lambert to find the mean power of insolation for every day. After long wanderings in an algebraic labyrinth, he discovered simple rules, giving him sets of figures, a glance at which shows that they explain themselves, rendering all commentary needless. A few of the facts the figures tell us are these:

Toward the 22d of June—the time of the Summer solstice—the power of insolation is greater and greater as we proceed from the Arctic Circle up to the Pole, where it is noon all day long. The importance of this fact will become apparent when we remember that, at that time of the year, the sun throws as much heat on the North Pole as on places situated in the latitudes of 59 degrees north and 25 degrees south—that is to say, as much as on Stockholm and Christiana in the northern hemisphere, and on the Canary Islands in the southern, at the same time of year. The calculation, however, does not imply that the midsummer temperature of the North Pole is the same as the temperature at 59 degrees north and 25 degrees south at the same date; because in the latter cases a great amount of heat has been already stored. Travelers will tell you something about the Summer temperature of Stockholm and the Winter climate of Teneriffe. It is not supposed that the Polar climate at any season resembles them. But the figures are unquestionably curious and significant.

About the 22d of May and the 22d of July the degrees of insolation, equal to that of the Pole, are found at 66 degrees north and 33 degrees south—say in an Iceland Summer and a Cape of Good Hope Winter. About the 22d of April and the 22d of August they are 78 degrees north and 57 degrees south, corresponding to a Spitzbergen Summer and a Cape Horn Winter. Finally, at the equinoxes, about the 22d of March and the 22d of September, the North Pole receives no heat. On the contrary, it loses by radiation that which it had absorbed during the Summer months. These figures, however, are held to prove that the Polar Sea is not constantly covered with a coating of perennial ice, but but that, during the sunshiny season, it is possible for ships to navigate it.

In 1827, Capt. Parry and Lieut. Ross, believing in the existence of a continuous icy crust, attempted to reach the Pole in sledges, by starting from the north-west of Spitzbergen. Their great moral and physical energy were, unfortunately, exerted in vain; the drifting of the ice causing them to lose every inch of the progress they made. They went backward while advancing forward. But for this circumstance, the space they traveled over was sufficient to bring them to the Pole. There consequently existed a strong current running from north to south, with a sufficient depth of water to float large icebergs.

The very failure of Parry's attempt is one of the most convincing proofs of an open Polar Sea, since it demonstrates a strong current in a southerly direction. An ocean current cannot issue from land. It may sweep round a promontory, follow the inflections of a coast, or be split in two by an island or a cape; but it cannot flow out of a solid wall. Toward the South Pole, where an Antarctic Continent exists, the only voyage which merits serious consideration—Ross—mentions no current running from the south to the north. Parry, in his report expresses regret that he did not try to get his ship through the fissures and gaps in the field of ice which carried his sledges southward, while they were pushing to the north.

Icebergs have also their tale to tell. An iceberg is a glacier set afloat. When a coast presents slopes suitable for the formation of glaciers, (which requires an inclination neither too steep nor too flat,) the accumulated snow and ice eventually form a compact mass. The infiltrations between this and the surface of the soil convert the latter into a perfect slide, and the glacier is launched from the cliff into the water, exactly like a ship from the stocks. If the chain of the Alps, for instance, were surrounded by a sea, it is certain that that sea would be bordered by a colossal framework of ice similar to that which girdles the South Pole, and also to that which fringes Greenland, and is found along the coasts of the extreme north of Europe.

The specific gravity of floating ice causes the depth of the portion immersed to be about double the height which appears above water; but with large icebergs, in consequence of the mode of their formation and the considerable depths of emersion and immersion may be taken in the proportion of one to six, instead of one to three. Consequently, the enormous icebergs which tower a hundred yards above the water's edge, may be reckoned to have a total altitude of five or six hundred yards. It is evident that the water in which such colossal icebergs float must be deep.

When, on the contrary, ice is formed on the spot, on the surface of the sea, by the accumulation of broken-up fields of ice and snow—a curious spectacle to see, for those who know how to use their eyes—such ice cannot attain any great altitude; on the other hand, it extends itself over vast superficial areas. The presence, therefore, of lofty permanent ice at any point, attests the neighborhood of glacier-forming land; whereas ice of great superficial extent, but of trifling altitude, implies the existence of a vast open sea. If tall icebergs be mingled with these low fields of ice, they are brought there by currents, sometimes from a considerable distance. They may be compared to vessels left to take their own course, and running ahead before the prevailing wind.

Now, in the Arctic Ocean, to the north of Behring's Strait, the only ice seen does not rise more than a yard or two above the surface of the water, while its extent is sometimes several miles square. This announces a vast open sea without any land, except stumpy islets, such as Herald Island and Plover Island, the last known summits which rise above the surface of the Polar Sea.

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The real object is not merely to reach the spot where all the meridians cross each other—and where, consequently, it is always exactly nothing o'clock—but to investigate natural laws under exceptional circumstances. Although M. Lambert considers a stay of several months sufficient to settle a number of important questions, his great wish is to spend a whole Winter at the very Pole, on board a well-provisioned and suitably-fitted ship. Such a Winter, he thinks, would not prove too much for human strength and resolution. Men possessing solid information, imbued with the knowledge of scientific laws, able to use their eyes effectively in observing effectively what is passing around them, (a rarer faculty than is generally supposed,) would bring home with them records of great interest with reference to more than one subject of information.

M. Lambert holds that the fixed idea of a Polar navigator should be to avoid the land. It is this idea which causes him to persist in preferring the way of Behring's Strait. He undertakes—as far as an assertion of the kind may be allowed to issue from the mouth of man, when we remember the lion's share which "The Unforeseen" often obtains in human events—he undertakes to reach the North Pole in a ship, and the South Pole in a sledge or other mode of land locomotion. In the latter case, it is possible that deep lochs or fiords running into the land may permit vessels to approach within a short distance of the object in view.

The only hypothesis adverse and disastrous to an expedition by Behring's Strait, would be a continued line of shoals impassable by ships, and accelerating, by the shallowness of their bed, the rapidity of southerly currents. The presence of packed or field ice need not stop the navigator. It can be blown up with gunpowder, and the ship's course traced at will across the ice-field! M. Lambert would regret exceedingly that this idea should be regarded as an idle boast.

Granting, then, a mitigation of cold in the Polar zones, based on the laws of insolation—granting the probability or the certainty of an open sea in the North Polar zone, based on the practical observation of the currents and the ice—granting the consequent possibility of reaching the North Pole in a ship—granting the preferability of Behring's Strait, by reason of the absence of glacier-lands and lofty icebergs—all that remains is to collect the fuuds necessary to start the enterprise.

To obtain these funds, M. Lambert is trying to form a North Pole Partnership Company, whose advanced capital is to be refunded entirely or partially by the capture of whales. With a disinterested and voluntary subscription of 800,000 francs (£32,000) paid up, he might set to work; but he has little hope of obtaining so large a sum in that way. "It would be a glorious thing, in truth!" he exclaims. "What a spectacle such a movement would afford! Those French, who are said to be incapable of acting for themselves as a nation, what an example they would offer to the world! But it is too glorious not to be a dream! Ha! If it were not a dream, the campaign would be magnificent! I should clear Behring's Straits by the beginning of July—it would be a mistake to penetrate earlier into the Arctic Ocean; by making straight for the north, holding a little to the west, I should fall upon the grand Polar icefield, after traversing several secondary fields; and unhesitatingly blasting the ice with gunpowder, and sailing over its fragments in my strong-stemmed ship, I should moor a buoy bearing the flag of France on the 90th degree of latitude, before the end of August!"

Beating Parish Boundaries.—Some of the ceremonies connected with perambulation or beating the bounds have more of oddity than solemnity about them. It is said that some time ago, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, once every three years, the Chief Commissioner of the Tyne was wont to catch hold of the first pretty maiden he encountered on the banks of the Tyne, on the morning of the ceremony, and give her a kiss, a guinea and a glass of wine—which, it is alleged, induced some of the maidens to put themselves in the way of being so captured. As to the beating of parish boundaries, it is chiefly a memory of the past. It used to be a glorious sight to see Bumble the beadle, with his retinue of leather-legged and muffin-capped charity boys, trudging through the streets, and banging away with their wands at any stones or inscriptions which denoted a parish boundary. There are some old stories afloat about these perambulations. The Book of Days states that, in some districts, the parish authorities insisted on walking along the whole boundary line. If a canal had been cut through the boundary, it was deemed necessary that some of the parishioners should pass through the water. Where a river formed part of the boundary line, the procession either passed along it in boats, or some of the party stripped and swam along it, or boys were thrown into it at customary places. If a house had been erected on the boundary line, the procession claimed the right to pass through it. A house in Buckinghamshire, still existing, has an oven through which the boundary line passes; it was customary in the perambulation to put a boy into the recess, to preserve the integrity of the boundary-line. This was considered a good joke by the village lads, who became ambitious of the honor, and were wont to cast lots who should creep into the oven. Once the good wife had a fire in the oven at the critical moment; Tom Smith, the allotted hero, naturally objected to avail himself of the honor under those particular circumstances; the matter was compromised by his crawling over the roof of the oven instead of getting into it. About the beginning of the present century, when a procession of churchwardens, overseers and charity boys was perambulating the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, they came to a part of a street where a nobleman's coach was standing across the boundary line. The carriage was empty, waiting for the owner, who had gone into an adjoining house. The principal churchwarden desired the coachman to drive out of their way. "I won't," said he; "my Lord told me to wait here, and here I'll wait." Whereupon the churchwarden coolly opened the carriage door, entered, passed out at the opposite door, and was followed by the whole procession. A writer in the work last named says: "The last perambulation I witnessed was in 1818, at a small village in Derbyshire. It was of rather degenerate character. There was no clergyman present, nor anything of a religious nature in the proceedings. The very name processioning had been transmuted (and not inaptly) into possessioning. The constable, with a few laborers and a crowd of boys, constituted the procession, if such an irregular company could be so called. An ax, a mattock, and an iron crow were carried by the laborers, for the purpose of demolishing any building or fence which had been raised without permission on the waste ground, or for which the acknowledgment to the Lord of the manor had not been paid. At a small hamlet, rejoicing in the name of Wicked Nook, some unfortunate rustic had unduly built a pigsty; poor grunty was turned adrift. At various parts of the parish boundaries, two or three of the village boys were 'bumped'—that is, were swung against a stone wall, tree, post, or any other hard substance which happened to be near the parish boundary." Beating the bounds is not yet quite dead. In the month of May, in this present year, the newspapers contained an account of a ceremony of the kind, performed in Buckinghamshire, under circumstances which seemed likely to render an appeal to the law necessary. The villagers, not well guided by those who organized the affair, "bumped" boys and men without their own consent, and were even with difficulty restrained from bumping the clergyman himself. At one spot, where the boundary was marked, they dug a hole in the ground and thrust a boy's head into it.—*All the Year Round.*

MIDWAY.

There are yet sweeter blossoms to spring
Than have fruited or faded,
Though the fullness of Summer gleams not
As the fresh dews of May did,
And the real wounds harshly the grasp
That the rainbow evaded.

Midway between even and morn,
The sun shadowless glances.
Mists melt from the path that is clomb,
Once empurpled with fancies,
But brighter the slope lengthens far,
Ere gray twilight advances.

More high beats the pulse of desire,
Truth from vision discerning,
More swift grows each purpose to act,
Seeing time unreturning,
For knowledge extinguished not hope,
Only steadies its burning.

'Tis by losing of Fortune the wise
And the strong learn to hold her;
Fire wasted in days that were young
Glows to ripen the older;
And what to the spirit is time,
But life truer and bolder?

King Dagobert's Eggs.—The guests of the Abbé Denis, curate of the Parish of St. Eloi, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, dined a few days ago on fowls whose immediate ancestors figured, he says, on the table of the great Frankish King Dagobert. When the Abbé Denis laid the first stone of the church and presbytery he has built, by his own exertions, on the site of the old chateau and gardens of Dagobert, a hen's nest full of eggs was discovered beneath the ruins of the ancient building. These eggs, more than twelve hundred years old, were about to be thrown away by the laborers, when the Abbé, remembering that wheat has been grown from grains found in Egypt in mummies dating from the time of the Pharaohs, bethought him that possibly there might still be life in these eggs. A *savant* of the Institute, consulted at once in reference to these precious relics of an age when there was as yet no France to detest "perfidious Albion," or to be jealous of Prussia or needle-guns, advised their being forthwith confided to a hen of approved success in the maternal capacity. This advice having been acted upon, the good curé and his friends had the delight of witnessing, twenty-one days afterward, the hatching of a fine brood of chickens, the direct progeny of the denizens of King Dagobert's barn-yard. The fowls thus obtained have been carefully kept from any *mésalliance* with their congeners of less ancient blood, and the Abbé has now a yard so well replenished with "King Dagobert's fowls" that he not only supplies his own larder with poultry of this illustrious breed, but is about to organize, at the suggestion of numerous friends, a sale of "King Dagobert eggs" for the benefit of the poor of his parish.—*Court Journal, Sept.* 21.

The Tears of Cora Pearl.—While the Court newsmen enjoy their happy sinecure, and lie quietly snoozing between the records of the past and future, the chronicles of the *demi-monde* seem all aroused and endued with new life. Baron Brisse, who is known to all Europe as the great gastronomic purveyor—the flatterer, not of Princes but their palates—the man who studies the art of composing a dinner of the danties he has previously composed—the man who watches the progress of the seasons with an interest which is far more vivid than that of the mere naturalist or sportsman—the man who never had his equal in judgment of the divers merits of the furred or feathered sacrifices to be offered up at the tables of the great, has met with the first refusal he ever had to encounter in the great battle of life, which to him has been severe enough at times—when, for instance, the market was teeming with the great Arcachon oyster, while not a single little green, fatty Marènes was to be had; or when the lobsters proved to be all *langoustes*, and presented their coarse, warty shell and dark brown complexion to the horror-stricken gaze of the Baron when he had already written his bill of fare for the day, and had announced the most blooming scarlet and snowy-white for mixture with the beautiful spring green of the salad for the Mayonnaise. This first check experienced by the pet Baron has affected even to the very outermost circle—or rather that circle of the peculiar world to which he belongs. The tale is painful and lugubrious, but highly characteristic of the times in which we live, when black ingratitude and forgetfulness of service have replaced the delicacy and chivalrous honor about which our grandmothers will talk to us by the hour as having been characteristic of their young days. Baron Brisse, in spite of his high nobility, has marched along with his century, and disdains that *petit commerce* which every Frenchman in modern loves to indulge in on the sly. Baron Brisse, weary of catering for the capricious tastes of others, unsatisfied with the minimum profit to which this poor trafic condemned him, sought to strike out something original, and after much study and combination hit upon a most exquisite *liqueur*, to be sipped before, not after dinner, destined to give brightness to the eye and glibness to the tongue, to strengthen attack and weaken defence—in short, fitted to infuse new life into the most decrepit, whether from overtoil or from over-enjoyment, and bring back the memory of youth to the most blunted imagination.

The discovery of the composition was, however, the least important item in the *petit commerce*. To give the substance a name was a far more difficult accomplishment. So the Baron Brisse, after turning his aching head for many nights upon his pillow, resolved that the most popular patronage of the day emanates of a certainty from the *demi-monde*, and that Cora Pearl being the most popularly patronized herself, her own individual patronage would thus become the most valuable of all. The liqueur, in a crystal bottle duly labeled and adorned, was accordingly presented by the Baron to the fair potentate. *Larmes de Cora Pearl* shone forth in gold upon the rose-colored label; but the haughty beauty, disdainful of drinking-glass or china cup, put the bottle to her lips and smiled disdainfully as she returned it to the Baron, and with an expression of the most withering contempt for the puerility of the composition, and with the greatest disdain for the publicity on which he had founded his hope of pleasing, peremptorily refused to accept of the dedication. The Baron revenges himself by declaring that it was the cheapness of the liqueur which offended the lady's taste, and that "one whose smiles are valued at many millions, was, perhaps, annoyed at finding her tears to be disposed of at ten francs a bottle."—*Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.*

An Inn at Zell am Zee.—At Zell am Zee, where we halted for the night, we found ourselves in the old familiar inn of German idyls; the wainscoted walls and wooden tables and benches shining with cleanliness and much rubbing; the rooms large and low, with great beams supporting the ceiling, and broad windows with tiny panes; crucifixes, little cups for holy water, a faded wreath before some sacred picture decorating the walls. But these touches of higher grace and art were generally reserved for the bedrooms—the grand apartments of the house, often of enormous size, two-thirds window, gay with roses and sweet-scented stocks, with a huge black stove filling up one corner, and beds, piled high with bright cotton duvets and wadded counterpanes, sheets of homespun linen, coarse and white, with broad-laced edgings to the towels and pillows, the orthodox stiff German sofa and inevitable cabinet, behind whose glass doors reposed the heirlooms of the house—old china, quaint cups and mugs and vases, dear to the good Wirthin's heart, silver-handled knives and forks, glass and crockery of every kind; and on the higher shelves a crowd of tinsel ornaments, bouquets, toys, wreaths for festivals, gold and silver pins—each relict, great or worthless, priceless, no doubt, to those good hearts, and rich in tender recollections; the bridal flowers of her happy wedding morning—dear soul, though stout and old, and seamed a little by the Winters that had passed her by, there had been a Spring too f her once, rich in all love and promise. There were the toys that little hands had played with—perhaps most precious because the eager fingers may have been folded once so quietly, they never broke that stillness. There, too, the nosegay the young daughter had carried at her first communion, and many treasures, gay little pictures of saints, with flowers, and lacepaper, and legends, very like an ecclesiastical valentine, and with just the same tender little meanings insinuating themselves under the angelic wings, bought, as they may have been, at a country fair by some great shy Pinzgauer for that blue-eyed maiden who waited on us below with the great silver spoon stuck into the bodice, and her name, Marie, or Ursula, or Filomena, embroidered on her broad belt.—*Sketches from Berchtesgaden and the Ziller-Thal, in the Cornhill Magazine.*

New Use for Old Postage Stamps.—When Sir Rowland Hill set on foot the penny postage, he little thought that he was laying the foundation of a bridge over which tens of thousands of little Chinese boys and girls would toddle into heaven. A correspondent of the *Weekly Register*, by name John Good, writes to that paper, in answer to an inquiry as to the use to which defaced postage stamps can be put, to say that a good nun once told him that for every single defaced postage stamp collected and sent to China, a Chinese child is brought to baptism; and that ever since the good nun told him this, he has been diligently collecting defaced English postage stamps wherewith to save sinful little Chinese souls. Why the Chinese should bring their children to be baptized on receipt of a defaced postage stamp the good nun did not explain to Mr. John Good; but that gentleman says that if anybody wishes to know he will make further inquiry about the matter. Mr. John Good lives at Oranmore.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Tea as a Beverage in Russia.—The Russian's love of tea is unlimited, and his thirst unquenchable. The usual English appeal for largesse—"the price of a drop of beer"—or the French "*pour boire,*" takes the form in Russia on the part of the droschky driver, who is the analogue of our modern "cabby," or obsolete "jarvy," his compeers, of a petition for a "drink of tea"—that is, its money value. We find the "*samovar,*" or tea-urn, everywhere bubbling, and the fragrant liquid flowing all day long. Among the middle classes the merchant or tradesman strikes his bargain over a cup of tea, which seems to be the approved and customary "handsel" or "earnest" in all business transactions. The towns are full of tea-shops; roadside tea-shops are the analogies, it seems, of our old road-side inns. The tea-shops are already full of thirsty souls, so that in some of them from eighty to a hundred pounds weight of this aromatic leaf are brewed daily into countless gallons of drink. There are near seven hundred such shops in St. Petersburgh alone. Teetotalers will read with delight and admiration of the exemplary behavior, unsurpassed for religious reverence toward their sacred images, and courteous civility to their fellow mortals, of the poorest peasants and laborers, "cabbies" and carmen who consume these oceans of tea. Not unalloyed, however, with a dash of corn brandy—just the least taste. Weather-beaten droschky drivers and rough moujiks swaddled in their sheepskins worn with the fleece inward, and kept on in rooms where the temperature is that of an oven, may be seen in these houses, washing down their manchets of black bread with almost as many cups "which cheer but not inebriate," as Dr. Johnson used to consume at a *soirée*. Only a glass of spirits is added by way of a corrective, and to generate heat. What with these boiling and copious potations of tea, and the fiery corn brandy, and the oven-like atmosphere, and the sheepskin, the vital temperature forms so sharp a contrast with the external air, where, in a mild Winter, the thermometer does not perhaps register above 20 degrees of frost, that, when the moujik packs himself up in his sledge, where he immediately drops off to sleep, the moist and latent heat exhales in volumes of steam as from a locomotive blowing off its surplus. This state is described by the phrase, "*Pey do tretiavo pota;*" that is, drinking until the third degree, and the drinker rolled up in his sheepskin, retains his heat, in spite of transpiration, like a baked potato, until the stage is performed and the next tea inn reached, where the process is repeated. Russia and England, as we have said, present a curious contrast with respect to tea. The English love of this beverage seems cold and platonic in comparison with the passionate devotion of the phlegmatic and frigid Russian, and yet if only 60,000,000 out of 75,000,000 of population are to be taken as tea consumers, they would, if they drank as much in proportion as the English, require 200,000,000 pounds annually; instead of which their consumption does not exceed 30,000,000 pounds. For every half pound of tea drunk in Russia, three pounds and a half are drunk in England.—*English Paper.*

The Steerage of a Bremen Emigrant Steamer.—The last resource was to promenade to the fore, and look down upon "Steerage" in his own proper quarters. The picture he presented, though exhibiting a vast quantity of dirt color, was by no means devoid of interest or variety. The Germans proper were notable for heavy figures, neutral-tint clothes, and faces which wore no expression whatever, but indicated a capacity for sleeping at will, that would enable its owners to get through any number of tedious days without feeling the weight of them. They had also a great talent for doing nothing while awake, and the number of male figures that stood for hours together staring before them, sometimes smoking, sometimes not, but obviously without any mental action whatever, was truly wonderful. Occasionally, a few of them reclined in classical attitudes, lazily playing at cards, and feeling as if sleep would overtake them long before the termination of the game. I doubt whether they played for any stakes; but whether or not, I am sure that nothing short of the most princely winnings of the most ruinous losses could have imprinted a trace of emotion on their heavy features. Otherwise was it with the sprinkling of Bohemians who varied the mass. The women might be at once picked out by the gay handkerchief which they wore round their necks, and skull-cap fashion on their heads, and men and women were alike distinguishable by sharp, vivacious features and keen, intelligent eyes. There was, indeed, a sort of squalid finery about these Bohemians that rendered them fitting subjects for the imitation of supernumeraries in dramas of the "Flowers of the Forest" kind, and a very small addition of tinsel would have at once fully qualified them for the stage. A Hungarian or two, with a fierce Calmuc face, presented another type of humanity; and another rarity was the Italian Swiss, who dressed more like a vagabond than any of his fellow-travelers, and was exactly the sort of man that one would not care to meet in a lonely mountain pass, but whose large flashing eyes and white teeth, rendered visible by a ferocious grin, kept him above the suspicion of dull, heavy villany. He might have been a brigand, but he could not have been a vulgar ruffian of the St. Giles' herd. A knowledge of that national Italian game which is played with the fingers only, was the distinctive accomplishment of this variety of the emigrants, and the vivacity with which each player darted forth his fingers and guessed in shouts the number, contrasted strangely with the dull manner in which the Germans played their cards. Nor was their proficiency in the game that required no implements whatever at all superfluous under the circumstances. There were not above three or four packs of cards among the whole body of the emigrants, who numbered from three to four hundred, and continuous play had so completely reduced these from a rectangular to an elliptical form, and had so thickly incrusted them with dirt, that by the time they reached Wisconsin they must have lost every quality associating them with the vice of gambling.

Taken altogether, "Steerage," asleep or waking, dull or vivacious, got very pleasantly through his long days, though he was without the relief of a regular meal: his food being apportioned to him in his own pan, which he took to the cook-house when his appetite prompted him so to do. As for his evenings, they were joyous. He had his regular *soirée dansante* in which all the constituent particles that made up his aggregate body distinguished themselves greatly, not without the admiration of the oligarchs; for "Steerage" danced much more deftly than his betters.—*All the Year Round.*

The Tupper Memorial.—Some time ago there was a appeal made through the papers for funds with which to erect a memorial to Lord Byron. We are not aware that any response was ever made to this appeal. At all events it is certain that the proposal has fallen through. The spectacle of the Martin-Farquhar-Tupper Testimonial advertisement may perhaps provoke another appeal from the Byron Committee. We recommend the Committee to wait, however; we would have them watch with what success the effort to prove Mr. Tupper worthy a testimonial is received. The dignity of Lord Byron is at stake. Shall it ever be said that an appeal made on behalf of the author of "Manfred" failed where an appeal made on behalf of the author of Proverbial Twaddle succeeded? We are well aware that it is necessary to define between what must prove a tribute of honor on the one hand and a tribute of contempt on the other. But if the public respond to the appeal made for Mr. Tupper it will hardly prove them discriminating enough to make the definition. And since the poet's glory is the recognition of the public, so we should advise those who are zealous on Lord Byron's behalf to avoid any measure likely to bring him into opposition with Mr. Tupper. The testimonial that it is proposed to offer to Mr. Tupper we really hope is something that the world will be able to see. The republic of letters cannot afford to lose the moral of a public tribute. No silver ink-dish, no gilded claret-jug, no conventional offering, we trust, will be given to this great man. Let the Committee spurn, too, any suggestion of Mr. Tupper's own works handsomely bound. We would decree him a statue. We would utilize the public money that the public might be benefited. Some colossal figure reared in the heart of the most crowded thoroughfare, subscribed with some of the most appropriate thoughts that breathe and words that burn from Mr. Tupper's own philosophy, is the sight that we should like to see. In short, something is wanted at which men may be able to point. We are well aware that he has erected for himself a monument at which men have been and are pointing with curious consistency. But even as Cockle's pills are likely to perish from the memory of man when the advertisements cease to enforce a knowledge of their existence, so some such contingency may come to threaten the poetical works of Martin Tupper. Hence the necessity of erecting something that shall serve to perpetuate a literary achievement unparalleled in the annals of ancient or modern letters.

Is it not almost painful to think that there are in existence thinking beings who are so utterly insensible to ridicule as to coolly sit down and write an appeal to the public to help them in offering a testimonial to Mr. Tupper for his services on behalf of literature and religion? Is it possible that they have read Mr. Tupper's works? Are they not rather acting upon the notion that he is a great man because the booksellers have succeeded in multiplying editions of his volumes? We once heard of an assembly of Scotchmen, the chairman of which, in presenting a piece of plate to some gentleman in recognition of his services to the country, took occasion to congratulate the company upon the very handsome and liberal manner in which they had "come down" with their money; for the piece of plate, he said, had cost £40: £10 of this had been subscribed by the company, and the remainder by the gentleman himself. It is almost impossible to suppose that in the present case the public will act otherwise than as the company of Scotchmen acted, and Mr. Tupper will therefore doubtless afford us an opportunity for congratulating him on the handsome manner in which he has himself recognized his "services to literature and to religion."—*The London Review.*

My Dog.—Let me spare him a word or two, for he is a very remarkable animal. He was mentioned to me as "Our little lap-dog—a puppy, only six months old," when the door opened, and in walked a gigantic deer-hound, as large as a young donkey; of the breed, now very rare, to which Walter Scott's "Maida" belonged; the finest specimen of the dog kind I ever beheld, but a little inconvenient in domestic life. For instance, his paw thrown across my lap feels as strong and solid as the arm of a big boy; his head laid on my feet—as in his extreme affectionateness of disposition he is rather fond of doing—fairly pins me to the earth, and when he jumps exuberantly upon me he very nearly knocks me down. In a small room his large length monopolizes one-half of the fireside, and when he turns round he produces an alarming disturbance both among people and furniture.—*The Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," in Once a Week.*

Chased by a Devil-Fish in a Storm.—The wind was very high from the south, and the fish had taken us down the centre channel, abreast of Joyner's Bank, and, by setting the foresail, and bearing him down toward the Bay Point shore, I was getting the leeway for my reckoning, when the rising of the squall obliged me again to look for safety. The clouds seemed highly charged with electricity, and came sweeping onward with fearful rapidity. While there was any chance of killing the fish in time for reaching the shore in advance of the storm, I held on to my play, which would eventually have succeeded, but night and the tempest were both upon me, and I drew him closer to the stern, that I might kill him at once, or, if that were impracticable, might, at least, disengage my harpoon. At this moment the rope parted. But what was my surprise at beholding the fish, though now released, still keeping company with us, swimming close to the boat and following us with his horns projected on each side of the stern, moving exactly with our speed, and in our direction! I caught at my spear; but one glance at the lowering sky served to show the futility of making further onslaught on him. To reach the shore before the storm should burst on us was the imperious demand now made on us by controlling circumstances, and we spread our mainsail, and flew away from the gale and from the devil-fish, not without casting some anxious looks behind to see if he still pursued. But our speed was too great; he fell behind, and we saw him no more!

Shall I say that no touch of superstitious feeling took momentary possession of my mind in witnessing an act so startling, on a scene so wild? What if he pursued us impelled by the instinct of vengeance? What if he leaped upon us in that vindictive mood? In that retributory leap our boat would be crushed like a cockle-shell? Shall I say that fancies such as these did not flit across our minds, while the night deepened and the lightnings flashed around us, and the whitening waves were dashed aside from our prow as we sped over the waste of waters?

But, in sober earnest, what could have been the purpose of the fish in following us after his release? Can the naturalist tell? Perhaps the sharks were still pursuing him, and he found the presence of the boat a protection; or perhaps he followed the boat because the slime from his own body having been rubbed off against its sides, he was misled by the pungency of the smell into the belief that he was following one of his own tribe, whose companionship he sought in the extremity of his misery. Some motive there must have been for a proceeding so strange.

To solve the problem by a reference to the sense of smell will not appear unreasonable to those who have remarked how accurately these fish follow each other, though miles apart, and in cases wherein, from the turbid state of the water, sight could have been of no avail for their direction. May not this high leaping from the water, and consequent fall, be designed to diffuse this slime and the scent that belongs to it, so as to assure the rest of the tribe of the course taken by their predecessors? Is it not in truth the means provided by nature by which they signal each other, and contrive to pursue the same track through the expanse of ocean? May not, in short, their gambollings on the surface, and their somersets beneath, have the selfsame purpose, and be explained by this hypothesis?—*Carolina Sports by Land and Water.*

Old Girls and Their Vocations.—There seems to be of late a certain revulsion of sentiment in reference to spinsters who, by mischance or natural incapacity, have failed in getting married. The fun was extracted out of the subject as completely as the fun has been eliminated from hoops or crinoline, and a joke made upon elderly single women has become socially as intolerable as a pun perpetrated on a name. This is not so much a concession to gallantry, or what stands for it at the present day, as it is the result of a saving instinct which pervades the public to protect itself from small wits; and the public did begin to see that no mischief to the community, effected by desolate virgins, was commensurate with the annoyance of having them perpetually served up in papers for its literary delectation. The practice of such cookery dates at least as far back as the time of Shakespeare, and has become a feature of English comedy and English fiction. If some of our industrious grubbers in the byeways of books would collect the passages in authors referring to old maids, his work would furnish an excellent, though rather voluminous commentary upon our national manners, and the delicacy of our national feelings. To hit a man when on the ground was always considered the act of a coward, but to jeer at a woman when comparatively helpless was thought a piece of witticism worthy the pens of the finest gentlemen who ever broke a glass after pledging the reigning toast of the town. Of course this habit provoked a great deal of the evils it pretended to satirize and correct. The typical old maids of the plays and the novels seemed to escape into society like a strange bird from an aviary, and in time something very like the fiction began to reveal herself in fact. We all know what the modern furniture and attributes of this poor creature were represented to be. She kept a cat, had a small income, was ready to jump into the arms of an admirer, though constantly protesting against the male sex, her religion was supposed to be made up of self-delusion and disappointment, and she died leaving her money in an eccentric fashion, which a verse of Mr. Pope's was invariably enlisted to describe. It is wonderful what vitality this legend possessed, taking into account the very slight basis of truth on which it rested. We are rather conservative in our jokes in England, and this one has served generations with a mild quantity of humor which had the proper spice of ill-nature in it.

Now, however, there are signs that the comic old maid is to disappear. The enactment pronounced against the irrepressible New-Zealander of Lord Macaulay has gone forth against her, and we find that the first consequence of the statute shows itself where we would best desire to notice it, that is in the world itself, which no longer tabulates these maligned personages among its attractive curiosities. How this came about we have offered one surmise—people were tired of the scandal; but there is another which is worth our attention for a moment. The power of the Press we know is extraordinary. Mr. Gladstone made an eloquent speech about it lately, but Mr. Gladstone forgot to include the feminine contributors to its action. The fact is, there are lots of old—well, old—women writing for journals of various kinds, and although they are themselves tempted to whip their outside sisters for the amusement of readers, it is remarkable that they avoid the stale reproach of age when laying on these nervous strictures. Things are coming to a pass when we shall have to be as suspicious as Mr. Whalley, and when we shall suspect the writer of every smart article to be an old woman in anonymous disguise. We have called these artists old girls, as a term descriptive at once of the vivacity of early years and the concentrated purpose of a more mature period. It is possible for them to beat the men out of the field, even as quails, though weaker birds, compel partridges to make place for them. A female wildcat is one of the most vicious spitfires untamed, and if held in for a week or so from her prey, will tear at it when let loose with a ferocity and a spirit almost sublime in its energy and recklessness. The jolly old girls who do corresponding work with equal heartiness and fervor deserve the gratitude of every one for the exhibition. There is a touch of earnestness in their performances quite unusual in these degenerate times, when people do things with a general regard for decency, which, when compared to this tigress howling and tearing, seems comparatively flat and unexciting.—*The London Review.*

Egyptian Journalism.—Egypt is steadily progressing in modern civilization. A new weekly vernacular journal called *Wadi en-Nil* ("The Valley of the Nile") has recently appeared in Cairo. Aboo es-Sa'ud Effendi, whose name is appended as responsible editor, is a very fair Arabic scholar, and, judging from the first six numbers which have been already issued, seems anxious to spread useful knowledge among his countrymen. Politics, science, ethics, and commerce are the headings under which the information is grouped, the last page being devoted to notices and advertisements. Although the paper does not profess to be "inspired," it is none the less a Government organ, and, as might be expected, is highly adulatory of the ruling authorities. It delights in calling the Viceroy by his new title of Khidew, and exalts his administration to the skies. It is to be regretted that the vicious habit of adopting foreign words, when altogether uncalled for, is gaining ground among native writers in the East. The surprising elasticity of the Arabic language renders the practice less excusable with them than with ourselves. Most of the remarks on foreign politics given in the *Wadi en-Nil* are translated from the French, for the obvious reason—perhaps there may be others—that very few literary Egyptians are familiar with any other Western language. Among these is a long article on the Abyssinian question, translated from a French journal, which winds up as follows: "It is certain that Theodorus will fall, and that another King will take his place. The ultimate result however, will probably be to give increased influence to England in the Red Sea." It is a remarkable sign of the times that, though it is under Mussulman management, the *Wadi en-Nil* eschews theological subjects altogether. The only distinctly religious sentiments which have hitherto appeared in its columns are contained in the subjoined editorial invocation prefixed to the first number: "O God, we begin with the mention of Thy excellent name, praying that our wants may be supplied out of Thy abundant treasury. We prepare ourselves to magnify Thy grace, acknowledging that all good things come from the ocean of Thy bounty. We look up to Thee to keep us from stumbling in our paths or with our pen, for guidance in the right path, and for preserving us from all evil doings meriting chastisement. O God, as Thou hast been pleased to place us in this responsible position, and to endue us with this high office, incline us towards that which will render this paper upright, and avert from us all such as would pervert its words or compilation. Cause truth to be our guide and integrity our light. Stir up our lukewarm hearts, and direct our feeble thoughts toward that which is well-pleasing in Thy sight. We call upon Thee to remove all obstacles in our way, even as we entreat Thee to supply us liberally with all good and useful gifts; for Thou dost vouchsafe good out of evil, and Thou art bountiful even when Thou dost restrain. Thou art the best object of prayer, and in Thee is the fruition of hope. Whatever may betide this our enterprise and aim, our trust shall always be in Thee." We heartily wish the pious editor every success.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Speech by Senator Morton in Ohio—Reconstruction and the Finances.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, addressed a large Republican meeting in Bethany, Butler County, Ohio, on the 28th ult. After alluding to the great interest felt throughout the country in the result of the approaching election in Ohio, and the evil effects which might follow the election of the Democratic candidates, he dwelt at some length on the subject of reconstruction, showing the course the President had taken, and the opposition of the Democrats of the North to the measures proposed, and the final necessity of the reconstruction measure now proposed. He then continued:

I spent two months in the south and southwest of Arkansas, where the rebellion was, perhaps, as bitter and relentless against the Union and Union men as anywhere in the South. I saw hundreds of rebels, men who had been in the rebel army, officers and soldiers, and I tell you they feel better and kinder toward this Government to-day than the Democratic Party in the North. But for the action of these men in the North, our troubles would have been settled long ago on terms satisfactory to the North and South. My friends, the work of reconstruction is going forward, though it has been delayed for various causes—yet, I tell you it will succeed. We are going to reconstruct this country, and we are going to preserve the power in the hands of the loyal men of the nation. Some may have been discouraged at the slow progress of affairs, but let them have patience: we intend to make this work a permanent one, and it is not to be done in a day. We will give all a chance to vote, except some who have perjured themselves two or three times. And I will tell you furthermore, we expect to carry for the Republican ticket every one of the rebel States. And the rebels States, in my opinion, will be the most Radical States in this Union. I went to see the Congressional Committee in its chambers, day before yesterday, and read letters that they had received from all parts of the South, and those letters stated that we would be able to carry the State of Alabama by 40,000; and we will carry South Carolina, the mother of secession. And I believe, notwithstanding all the howling and terrific lying of the Democratic Party, you will carry Ohio in October. They say there is a great reaction. I have heard that several times. They kept telling the rebels that all through the war.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Gov. Morton then spoke on the subject of our finances. He said we would not put down the rebellion but by the public credit of the Government. There is no Government in this world that has money enough ahead to carry on a war for six months. Great Britain cannot carry on a war with any great nation for three months without borrowing money. France, Prussia, Austria or Russia cannot make a general campaign for three months without borrowing. Hence it is impossible for a nation to carry on war without public credit. Under Democratic management our credit had been so destroyed that they said we could not borrow in Europe, and would fail for want of money. But, thanks be to God! the loyal men of our country came forward, who had faith in the Government's credit, and loaned us money to put down the rebellion. Now, my friends, no difference what comes, the credit of this Government must be preserved. A nation cannot be sued like an individual; it pays or not, just as it pleases. We must not speculate upon technicalities, but must pay honorably and in full faith, according to the contract we have made, or we can never borrow money again; therefore, I say, whatever it may cost, whatever comes, we must maintain inviolate the credit of this country. Now these men are ready to do all in their power to impair the credit of our Government. The men who make the most noise about taxes are those generally who pay least. Taxes fall most heavily on capitalists, and less heavily on the agricultural portion of the community. I believe our taxes will be reduced next Winter. It ought to be done, and will be done, just as fast as it can be done, but the first thing to be done is to get the Government machinery into operation, so that it will go forward.

PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A word or two in reference to paying this national debt. We are going to pay it just as we contracted to pay it. I am not in favor of taxing the people to pay off what is not yet due. I am in favor of posterity paying some of it. Let us pay the interest and the many little debts falling due for bounties and various other purposes. Some of this debt will come upon the next generation; they can pay it. This generation has done its part in putting down the rebellion and bearing the burdens, and we still have large State and county taxes growing out of the war. Let us meet all the obligations falling due against us, and if we have anything more to pay, we will pay it on the principal. But I say, levy no tax to pay off principal for ten years, and in ten years from this time, when we have peace, and reconstruction, and growth, and population, we can pay them much more easily. When these men talk of paying off the debt at once by an issue of greenbacks, they simply mean to destroy the credit of this Government.

TAXING UNITED STATES BONDS.

These men say also that the State ought to tax the bonds issued by the Government of the United States; that is a part of their programme. The Government, in issuing these bonds, when borrowing money, said on the face of the bonds that they would be exempt from State taxes. They said then, "This indorsement amounts to nothing; we advise you not to buy them;" but you did buy them. What would be the effect if the State could tax United States bonds. Suppose the State of Ohio had a right to tax bonds issued by the United States. I ask you if you could borrow money on that bond. As it is now, here is a six per cent. bond and the States can put no tax on it, therefore I can receive the full six per cent. But suppose the State could tax it, say one or two per cent., that would make it worth but five or four per cent. Now, the Government could not sell that paper. People would say if they lend money they want six per cent. for it at least. Does any intelligent man believe that our present funds could be sold at par if the State of Ohio, and every other State, had the right to levy taxes upon these bonds? Certainly not. I believe I would be in favor of a law providing that these bonds could be taxed by the States; we would then come to our Copperheads and say: Now, if you will take these bonds at par, and if Union men will take them at par, then you are right and we are wrong; but if you insist on discounting them so as to make the interest equal to six per cent., then you are wrong and we are right. If you give the States a right to tax the bonds of the General Government, you give them power to destroy the Government. How much would you give for United States bonds held in Kentucky, if Kentucky had a right to tax those bonds, or in Maryland? If they had the power they could tax every bond out of the State in six months. What could be done in one State could be done in another. It has always been held that the States had no power to tax the bonds of the General Government. This was decided by the Chief-Justice of the United States forty years ago, and many times since. When we came to issue our bonds during the war, in order to have people understand that they would not be subject to State tax, we put it upon the face of the bonds, just to show what the law was, but we did not make law, because it had been law from the foundation of the Government.

A Southern Estimate of Gen. Sheridan.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

Gen. Sheridan held command and resided in this city about two years. When he left New-Orleans his personal characteristics and opinions, with the exception of the more prominent points, were almost as little known as when he came here. Yet he was not an unapproachable man by any means, and was not altogether void of good traits. We have learned a few particulars of him from a person with whom he was on friendly terms, and although he may never return to New-Orleans, some knowledge of his disposition and peculiarities may not be without interest. Our informant says he had, like most soldiers, an intense hatred for politicians, and avoided them as as much as possible—that he was an avowed and extreme Radical, and believes that the affairs of this district should be so conducted as to minister to the success of his party—that he frequently spoke in terms of admiration of the bravery of the Confederate troops and the skill of their Generals, and although a soldier of harsh temper, he was not an ungenerous enemy. Much surprise was often expressed here at his retaining in office persons who had held high rank in the Confederate Army. Gen. Sheridan was actuated in some of these instances by personal regard for the parties, and by an impatience under the pressure which was brought to bear on him to remove them. He felt he was not liked here, and he did not return love for hate. One of the better traits in his character to which we have alluded was his indifference to the criticisms of the Press upon his proceedings. He is said to have been in favor of the fullest freedom of the Press, so that its utterances did not become directly treasonable to the Government. Its representatives were always received with courtesy at his headquarters, and obtained the information they were in search of without difficulty. He gave them to understand he did not care a straw what the Press said of him. He made the attacks upon him of Mr. Madison Wells—the Ex-Governor, which appeared in print—a matter of ridicule, and readily consented to their publication. Our informant further stated that although a man, at times, of ungovernable temper, he was not without humor; that he claimed to be nothing but a soldier, and did not profess an acquaintance with civil affairs, although a decided partisan. His want of capacity as a civil ruler was made very manifest during his rule over the people of Louisiana, who can never forget that he was the instrument used by his party to elevate the colored over the white population. Our design has not been, in repeating the foregoing facts, to speak in terms of praise of Gen. Sheridan, whose cruelty in Virginia will long be remembered. He is not a man of fine instincts, but a rough soldier, and in the West may have opportunity to display the great energy for which he was distinguished during the war.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says:

Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, stopped here while on his return from Canada, where he had been to consult with his client relative to the approaching trial in November. Mr. Lyons says the defendant is ready and anxious for a trial. The line of defence will be to admit all the facts and deny the legal conclusions. It will be contended that the recognized constitutional doctrine prior to the war, as taught by the North and South, was that the citizen owed his first allegiance to his State. It having immediate control of his life and property, treason to the State involved the loss of both, and in a controversy between the States and the Federal Government, if adhesion to the State was treason to the Federal Government, the citizen was so circumstanced that he was guilty of treason whichever side he espoused. It will be denied that our Government could have been so framed as to involve the citizen in treason with a loss of property and life in spite of any effort on his own part to prove loyal. The constitutional question is one which had never been judicially settled, and as the "State Rights" view of it had generally been taught and maintained by the leading men of all sections, the defence will claim that the opposite doctrine cannot now be settled for the first time by the conviction and punishment of Jefferson Davis. They regard the question as now fully settled by the war outside of the Constitution, but will deny the justice of applying the decision to transactions happening before the question was settled.

Hon. John A. Bingham on Equal Taxation.

In a speech at Sandusky, Ohio, a few days since, Mr. Bingham said:

The fact is, there is no such thing as equal taxation in the State of Ohio to-day, neither is there in the United States. You know that first no taxes were levied on incomes that were less than $600. This excepted most of the poor laboring men. Again, those whose income did not exceed $5,000 were taxed 5 per cent., and those that exceeded that sum, 10 per cent. Was this equal taxation? Three fourths of the $350,000,000 of internal revenue tax was collected from the wealthy, a class that did not constitute more than one-fourth of the community. Equal taxation is a term unknown in the Constitution. It is provided by it that the taxes shall be apportioned among the States according to the population of those States, but the States are required to assess this tax upon their citizens in proportion to their possessions. The word uniform occurs in the Constitution, but equal, never. The Democratic speakers, however, say that it ultimately comes out of the poor man, because the additional price is put upon his goods. But how do they get rid of the fact that the laboring man gets the same addition upon the price of his labor. If the present plan of taxing the rich is unjust and unequal, how will you relieve the poor man by changing the plan of taxation? This Government believes that the hand that clears away the forest, and guides the plow, weaves fabrics from the fleecy wool and fibrous cotton, should be relieved from the burdens of taxation as much as is consistent with national security.

Jurisdiction of Provost Courts in the Second Military District.

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 30, 1867.

Circular.—Pending the establishment of rules for the government of Military tribunals in this District, Provost Courts will not exercise jurisdiction in any case when the question involves the title of land; nor in any civil cause where the debts sued for or the damage claimed exceeds $300. In all cases where the amount claimed either as debt or damages exceeds $25, the defendant shall be entitled to ten days' notice, and if it exceeds $100, he shall be entitled to fifteen days' notice; but this right may be waived by the defendant, and the trial of the cause set for an earlier day upon his written consent thereto, which consent must appear on the record of the Court.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, Act. Asst. Adjutant-General.

Constitutional Union Party of Mississippi.

A meeting of citizens of Hinds County, Miss., was held at Jackson Sept. 21, for the purpose of organizing a "Constitutional Union Party." Resolutions were adopted urging that similar meetings be held in the various counties throughout the State, and that a mass State Convention be held in Jackson on the 15th of October. The Committee on a Declaration of Principles, of which Edward M. Yerger was Chairman, reported a series of resolutions. These express the belief that the time has come when citizens of Southern States may hope for an impartial hearing from a majority of their fellow-citizens of the Northern States, and that a necessity exists for united action and zealous effort by the American people to preserve constitutional liberty and union. They further declare that immigration into the State from the North and Europe should be encouraged; that secession is an impossibility, and consolidation utter destruction to Constitutional Union; that the Constitution must be maintained inviolate as the only means to preserve liberty and perpetuate the Union; and that the negroes, although their own interests as well as those of the whites require their exclusion from the ballot box, must be fully protected in person and property, and enjoy the benefit of just and equal laws. On the other hand they declare their opposition to all attempts to exalt the Federal or State Governments, or any department of either, above the Constitution; to all attempts to impair the right of representation and self-government in the several States; to attempts to coerce amendments of either Federal or State Constitutions, or State laws regulating suffrage or other matters of rightful State administration; to attempts by any authority to govern any State or section by martial law, or to punish without trial, or proscribe by *ex post facto* enactments; and to the Congressional plan of Military Reconstruction, as being repugnant to the Constitution, fatal to the integrity and peace of the Union, and dangerous alike to citizens and freedmen.

Registration in Arkansas.

Returns from forty-three of the fifty-eight counties in Arkansas show that 32,061 whites and 18,461 blacks were registered. The remaining fourteen counties, with the exception of Jefferson, will increase the number of registered blacks but little, the whites preponderating largely in them. The full returns from the State may be set down approximately at 39,000 whites and 21,000 blacks, making a total of 60,000 votes. The vote of the State in 1860 was over 63,000. The Little Rock *Gazette* says: "If the negro vote is cast with the white Radical vote, which may be estimated at 9,000, the contest will be very close in the State on the question of reconstruction on the Congressional plan. The indications are that a convention will be called, for the reason that beside the combined Radical and negro vote for it, there are not a few Conservatives who favor it. As many as three of the Conservative journals of the State recommend voting for the Convention; and there are several others that have expressed no opinion as yet on the subject."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, writing from Helena City, Montana, Sept. 9, says: "There scarce remains a chance but that the Democracy have succeeded in electing James M. Cavanaugh, delegate to Congress, over Col. Wilbur F. Sanders. As far as heard Cavanaugh is about 1,500 ahead. The total vote of the Territory will probably reach 8,000, of which one-third was cast in this county, the smallest in the territory, and the vote of Helena precinct alone was 1,913. No doubt many fraudulent votes were cast, but the principal reason why we are beaten is, because we are in a minority. With a good registry law, which we hope the next Congress will give us, I think we could make a closer vote. Having to abandon the hope of present success I revert for consolation to my opinion expressed in a former letter, that if we must have a Democrat, let it be Cavanaugh, for he is an active, energetic man, in the prime of manhood with a future to aspire to, and has been a pretty consistent Union man in spite of his associations."

Hon. Sidney Clarke made his first speech in Kansas, at Olathe, on the 23d ult. He said it was the duty of all loyal and patriotic men to see to it that the reconstruction of the Government on the basis of Universal Manhood Suffrage be made the permanent question of the hour. The questions of temperance, woman suffrage, and all other side issues had no connection with the Republican Party; but at present that party must confine its efforts to the one great question of saving the country from the perfidy of Johnson's administration and from the hands of traitors. Female suffrage was not a political issue in this campaign. Let it rest on its own merits, like all other reformatory measures, and let each man vote upon it as his best judgment shall dictate. For himself, he did not share in the apprehension that female suffrage would have any bad results.

The Boston *Traveller* regards the nomination of Mr. Adams for Governor of Massachusetts, by the Democrats, as "the more significant, from the fact that it was secured by the influence of the secret organization which seeks to revolutionize the politics of the State, and even aspires to supremacy in the Commonwealth. This organization is about to take action on the question of nominating a candidate for Governor, and from the satisfaction which this nomination gives to its members, and the boast in which they indulge, it is supposed that the secret meeting in this city will result in his being indorsed as their candidate also."

The address adopted at the Kansas State Temperance Mass Convention, in Lawrence, on the 25th of September, declares: "For the cause of morality and temperance, women must have the ballot. Twenty thousand of the women of Kansas will put rum and whisky under suitable restraints, and the votes of the women will keep them thus for all time to come. But without their votes, we will still remain as we have been, at the mercy of the liquor interest; and by this interest will our politics continue to be debauched."

The Hartford *Courant* says that the investigation into the election in the Connecticut Fourth Congressional District was not sought and is not prosecuted by P. T. Barnum. Ex-Gov. Hawley knew nothing of it until he saw the newspaper report, nor has he ever advised or been advised concerning it. The inquiry originated with some influential gentlemen of the district, through their regard for the purity of elections.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the position of Gen. Hancock was once a matter of great interest to the Conservatives in Missouri, and they devoted themselves with great zeal to the task of converting him to their notions. Their failure was painfully disheartening when the General sent to the Press official documents refuting their favorite partisan charges, and furnished troops to sustain the civil authorities in enforcing the Registry Law.

Judge Brewster, of Philadelphia, has decided that an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1866 requiring the payment of both a State and county tax in order to give authority to vote, was unconstitutional; that the Receiver of Taxes was bound to accept either the State or county tax when offered to him.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the last advices from all parts of Ohio indicate the election of Gen. Hayes by 40,000 majority, and the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by 15,000. The latter is gaining ground daily.

The Montana *Post* gives the official figures of Cavanagh's majority as 1,288.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Letter from Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise—Description of the Statues.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner:

Now that the statues around the Monument of Washington are placed upon their plynths, it is proper, and perhaps useful, to explain their design. They are six in number, and are intended to be personations respectively of six epochs and ideas:

1. The first is Lewis: The personation of the Colonial or Ante-Revolutionary era.
2. The second is Henry: The Revolution itself.
3. The third is Mason: The fixed, firm, determined assertion of Rights—the Bill of Rights.
4. The fourth is Jefferson: The Declaration of Independence.
5. The fifth is Nelson: The Ways and Means of Conducting Revolution and Gaining and Maintaining Independence.
6. The sixth is Marshall: The settlement of the revolution and the calm reign of Justice in Peace and in civil administration.

Lewis is a bold chieftain of the frontiers of the colony, in a costume becoming the memorable expedition to Kaskaskia against the French, whereby Virginia acquired the immense northwest territory. He represents the western hunter and hardy settler of the colony. He holds his long Virginia rifle in the left hand, with his knife and powder-horn and pouch belted around his hunting-shirt, his hunter's cap in his right hand, and his "leggings" on. The only defects in the statue are that the "leggings" with their fringe from the top to bottom from above the knee down to the instep, are substituted by some sort of stockings, (Italian and classic, I fear,) and with a fringe around the tops of them like garters; and the cap is like anything except the cap of a hunter. It has a tassel to its crown, and seems rather made of silk, for dressing-gown and slippers to smoke in, than made of skins to hunt and fight in. But these are minor faults, and the statue, as a whole, is very grand and imposing.

The second, of Henry, is not worthy of the man, nor of the idea intended to be represented, nor of the monument. The anatomy of the face is utterly unnatural and deformed. The jaws are not human. It was intended to represent the "forest-born Demosthenes" coming in from the fields as he did in buckskin dress of the settler, with his cloak on his left arm, holding the scabbard and blade of a sword in his left hand, tendering the hilt to the colonists, and pointing to it as the last resort of men determined to be free and independent, and exhorting them to grasp the hilt. Instead of Henry's costume, it has on what seems to be a borrowed "shad-belly," which don't fit him—his legs are too sharp for his body, and his head too big, and instead of a Henry's attitude of appeal to revolution, the statue seems that of a wretch who has stolen a coat from a Quaker, has been caught with arms in his hands, and in the attitude of surrendering them, is straining so hard at the protestation: "You can't say I did it"—that, with hands raised high, he is about to burst the buttons off his coat. That and Jefferson's statues were accepted from the artist (Crawford) before my day in the gubernatorial chair.

The third statue, of Mason, is almost perfect. It speaks expressively, holding the pen in the right hand with a firm grasp, standing erect and resolute, and says: "I have written the rights which I assert and mean at all hazards to maintain." Placid, self-reliant, manliness—knowing and seeking to maintain his rights. It is, perhaps, the best of all the calm faced composed figures.

The fourth, that of Jefferson, is thoughtful of the "causes which impel us to the separation."

The fifth, Nelson's, is beautiful and truthful. It was the most difficult subject to express in statuary, because most complex of all—the citizen soldier—the gentleman proprietor with the sword in one hand [illegible] them to the Scotch merchants for supplies, while his left hand rests on the hilt of his sword—the sword and money or credit, the sinews of war, both, he wielded for liberty and independence.

The sixth and last, of Marshall's, is almost as bad as that of Henry. It makes a culprit-like figure of the Chief-Justice! That and Henry's ought to be done over. He has on the gown with a box-coat cape, and looks as if he wanted anything but the "Justice" which he hugs to his stomach, not to his bosom! Pity that Henry and Marshall should have been so marred.

The lower are to be filled by the emblems of the same ideas personated on the upper plynths. When Crawford was last here he proposed to fill the lower with eagles on all. I protested that if he did the whole would be called a "Buzzard Roost." He instantly changed his design for one more various and beautiful; under Lewis, to place emblems of the Colonial State; under Henry, of Revolution; under Mason, of Rights; under Jefferson, of Independence; under Nelson, of Sword and Treasury; under Marshall, of Justice. And in the outer iron railing the armorial bearings of Virginia were to be cast and wrought.

And here me say how absurd it is to hear so many inquire, "Is that a likeness of the man?" Lewis or Henry, or Mason, or Jefferson, or Nelson, or Marshall? It was desirable, but never expected to obtain likenesses of them in colossal bronze. Of some of them no correct likeness could be found. The names were selected to personate ideas, not men; and to perpetuate a worship of liberty and law, not "man worship." The horse and his rider, above all this group, were meant to perpetuate, not the memory of George Washington, so much as victory, triumphant victory of truth and liberty and law, by the arms of revolution, over usurpation, tyranny, faction, falsehood and error. Washington and Lewis and Henry, and Mason and Jefferson and Nelson and Marshall were but agents and great exemplars of truth, liberty, law, and of revolution and its victory for their sakes. Let that, more than the mere great and good men be remembered!

The basso-relievos by Crawford were rejected, at my instance, by the State Commissioners, and are now in the basement of the capitol, the property of Crawford's estate. With these properly done, and the railing, as described, added, the monument will be complete. Rogers seems, except in the Marshall, to have done his part well. I hope he will be allowed to finish the whole work in a way conformable to his own artistic taste.

Very respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

EXECUTION IN MOBILE.

Hanging of Three Negroes—Their Horrible Crimes—Vehement Protestations of Innocence.

From the Mobile Advertiser, Sept. 27.

A large number of people crowded the jail-yard to-day to witness the hanging of Robinson, Richardson and Grant, the three negroes sentenced to death by Judge Chamberlain at the last term of the City Court. Long before 10 o'clock a large number of negroes assembled in front of the jail, and the yard at the time of the execution was so densely crowded that the Police and military had great difficulty in keeping open the space about the scaffold. Of the facts developed in the trial of these negroes, we give the following synopsis:

Mr. Fred. Peters, an industrious and well-known white man, residing about ten miles from the city, in a fork of Dog River, was preparing to retire for the night when his house was suddenly and violently entered by four negroes. Mr. Peters' family, consisting of a wife and four children, were engaged in evening prayers at the time. The negroes were more or less disguised. They demanded from Mr. Peters his money, and received from him $3 50, all that he had in his pocket. Before giving them this money Mr. Peters offered resistance, but he was unarmed, while the negroes were supplied with firearms. After getting his money they insisted upon his showing them where the remainder of his money was concealed, and he refusing to do this, they seized his wife and searched her person in the most brutal manner. They found upon her $1,400 in gold and paper money. After getting this further supply of money they commenced searching the house for more. They broke up all of the furniture and tore up a number of the floor planks, but did not succeed in discovering anything. In the meantime Mr. Peters became restive, and one of the negroes fired several shots at him. Fortunately none of them took effect. One of the brutes took a position in front of Mr. Peters, and, with a cocked and loaded pistol presented at his breast, kept him from moving during the greater part of the four hours they remained in the house. He was held passive to look upon the violation of his wife and his daughter by three of the four ruffians. The daughter was only 12 years of age. After doing whatever they pleased in the house, they finally left, and for several days no arrest was made, and no clue could be obtained by the Police. Finally, on the 3d of June Grant was arrested; on the 8th of the same month Jim Richardson was also arrested, and shortly afterward Charles Robinson was in the guard-house. All three of these negroes were identified by the Peters family before the City Court as having been members of the gang that perpetrated the outrage, and they were convicted by a jury and sentenced to be hung on the 30th of August. The Governor, to whom communications had been forwarded by several city officials, postponed the day of hanging for four weeks. Another of these negroes, Bob Smith, was arrested by Col. Dimon in New-Orleans, but through some legal quibble escaped.

A company of soldiers was stationed in the jail-yard, and with the forty night policemen detailed by Col. Dimon, formed a guard that was calculated to prove amply sufficient for the occasion.

Long before the hour appointed for the execution the street in front of the jail was so densely crowded as to render it impossible for vehicles to pass. The negroes mustered in force, and seemed to think that a reprieve or pardon would arrive before the execution. Among those present to witness the execution were a number of women, who, when the gates of the prison inclosure were thrown open, vied with the male portion of the rabble in securing favorable standing places to obtain a view of the revolting spectacle. It is almost superfluous to say that they were representatives of the lowest grades of society. A rough pine platform with a cross-beam was erected in the jail-yard, and excited the interest of the spectators, who thronged the yard long before the hour of execution.

In company with Capt. Granger, and a member of the city Press, we were admitted to the cells in which the doomed men were confined. They seemed resigned to their fate, but exhibited considerable trepidation. On being told that the time for the execution had nearly arrived, and that any confession they might have to make had better be made now, they, with one voice, declared their entire innocence, calling upon the God they were so soon to meet to witness the truth of their assertions. The colored clergymen in attendance then united with the prisoners in singing and prayer, which continued until the Sheriff's assistants entered to complete the final preparations for the close of the dreadful drama.

The prisoners were marched out of the jail at 1 P. M., arrayed in their white shrouds. They were accompanied by Edmund Burk and another negro preacher, and by the Sheriff and Chief of Police. After ascending the stand the ropes were placed around their necks, and prayer by the colored clergymen followed. The prisoners to the last maintained their innocence. A short address was made by one of the clergymen, and the prisoners made a few remarks in turn. The last words spoken by Richardson before the platform fell were: "Mrs. Jackson, take care of my book." The rope was cut at 1:10. Grant appeared to die at once, while the other two struggled for four or five minutes. Just before the rope was cut, Sheriff Granger read the sentence of the Court.

As the hatchet fell a piercing scream was heard from the crowd, followed by a scene of wild confusion. Two or three negro women fell over in seeming convulsions, and were borne, kicking and struggling, through the seething mass to the gate. Beyond this, no disturbance or display was made by those present. The crowd in the vicinity of the jail must have numbered nearly three thousand persons. The trees and house-tops, fences and sheds, and in fact every elevation in the neighborhood from which a view of the gallows could be had were occupied by men and boys. In the street in front of the jail wall the crowd was very dense, and numerous pickpockets were around. One gentleman had his watch guard cut and his gold watch jerked from his vest pocket, but fortunately grabbed the fellow in time to recover it and recognize the thief, who, however, jerked away and succeeded in escaping.

Up to the time that the condemned were brought forth for execution no one was allowed inside the inclosure except those provided with passes, but afterward the gates were thrown open and the whole yard was quietly filled with an immense number of persons, mostly negroes. The military were well posted, and a strong police force on the ground prevented any disturbance, and kept the crowd within bounds. Several persons lost their hats and had their coat-tails jerked off in the rush and squeeze that ensued on opening the gates. Col. Dimon assisted Capt. Granger in the execution, and everything was conducted with the solemnity due the event.

MORMONISM.

Joseph Smith, the Mormon Leader.

In the Rochester *Union & Advertiser* we find the following account of the peculiarities which marked Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, previous to the publication of his *Revelations:*

"I knew him well before his book was published. He was then a wood-cutter on my farm, more willing to live by his wits than his ax, and worked through the Winter in company with some twenty or thirty others, rough backwoodsmen. He and his two associates built a rude cabin of poles and brush, covered with leaves and earth, in the woods open to the South, with a camp-kettle in front for cooking; and here, at night, around a huge fire, he and his companions would gather, ten or a dozen at a time, to tell stories and sing songs, and drink cheap whisky (two shillings per gallon,) and although there were some hard cases among them, Joe could beat them all for tough stories and impracticable adventures, and it was in this school, I believe, that he first conceived his wonderful invention of the golden plates and marvelous revelations. And as these exercises were rehearsed nightly to his hearers, and as their ears grew longer to receive them, so his tales grew the more marvelous to please them, until some of them supposed that he also believed his own stories. But of this fact there is no proof. He was impudent and assuming among his fellows, but ignorant and dishonest, plausible and obsequious to others, with sufficient low cunning to conceal his ignorance, but, in my estimation, utterly unqualified to compose even such a jumble of truth and fiction as this book contained.

The most probable theory of its origin that I remember to have heard is that it was the work of an eccentric Vermont clergyman, written to while away the tedious hours of long confinement by nervous debility, and that this idle production, after his decease, fell into Joe's hands, and that having learned something of the gullibility of his cronies, this incidental matter incited in him the first idea of turning his foolish stories to account, and thus enable him to make the surreptitious manuscript the text-book of his gross imposition. I speak understandingly in saying he was shameless as well as dishonest, and I relate a small matter to prove it. During the Winter he was chopping for me, I was in the habit of riding through the clearing daily to see that the brush was piled as agreed, the wood fairly corded, and no scattering trees left uncut, and in this way became well acquainted with the conduct of every man; and on each Saturday took an account and paid the hands. My mode was to ride around while each party measured their ranks and turned a few sticks on the top to show that they had been counted. In this way I one day took Joe's account, he accompanying me and removing the sticks on the top of each rank. After thus going the rounds and returning to the shanty, he said he had another rank or two that I had not seen, and led me in a different direction in a roundabout way, to wood that I had already measured, but the sticks on top had all been laid back to their places. I saw the trick at once, and could only make him confess his attempt to cheat by re-measuring the whole lot; and all this he thought would have been a fair trick if I had not found it out. So much for the man in small things.

After he left in the Spring I lost sight of him until my friend Judge Whiting (long since deceased) of the very respectable firm of Whiting & Butler, attorneys, who was then loaning money on mortgages for a trust company, asked me if I knew anything about Joe Smith. I told him that I knew him for a great rogue in a small way, when he informed me that he pretended to be a prophet, and was about publishing a Book of Revelations; and had induced two credulous men in Palmyra to apply to him (Judge Whiting) for money on mortgage to publish it. I learned afterward that Joe and an associate had prevailed on a worthy citizen of Waterloo (Col. C.——) who was then in a state of great depression from the recent loss of his wife, to join their fraternity and cast in his lot among them; and that while they were at his house taking an inventory of his effects for the purpose, his son, a spirited young man, came in, and on finding what they were about threatened them so strongly with a prosecution as swindlers, that they left for the time until his father had recovered from his delusion, and thus escaped them.

I know nothing further of his doings here, but after his removal to Ohio, when he established a bank that failed, I was shown one of his bills, and I recollect that on examining it I thought the device on the face of it was most admirably appropriate, viz.: A sturdy fellow shearing a sheep."

GENERAL ITEMS

A correspondent says that as two little girls, 10 years of age, were bathing in the river at Rumney, N. H., a short time since, one of them observed her companion sink and then come to the surface. She attempted to get her out, but not succeeding became alarmed, dressed herself, ran about forty-five rods and gave information to an aged and feeble gentleman, who went to the river and after some little time found the child where the water was two feet higher than his own head. He was obliged to go in five times and shove her along on the ground with his feet where the water was shallower, before he could get her out. She appeared quite dead. The usual remedies were continuously applied. About twelve hours after she was taken out she became slightly conscious, but did not regain her entire consciousness until two days after. According to the best calculations that can be made she must have been in the water from twenty-five to thirty minutes.

One of the most interesting reports to be laid before Congress at the coming session will be that of the Freedmen's Bureau, relative to the special relief afforded the Southern people under the act of March 30, 1867. It will be remembered that a strong effort was made to get an appropriation of $1,000,000 in aid of the sufferers, without regard to race or color. This failed, but a bill was passed empowering and directing Gen. Howard to extend aid to all classes from the funds already under his control. The report of this work will show that nearly $500,000 was thus expended. Georgia received more than any other State, and the three States of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina received more than half the whole amount expended. Only $12,000 was needed in Virginia. The Bureau closed its agencies for furnishing relief under this act on the 20th of August.

Aaron Lawrence, of Amherst, N. H., by his will made the following bequests: "To American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $1,000; American Home Missionary Society, $500; New-Hampshire Bible Society, $500; American Tract Society at Boston, $500; Pastor's Library of Congregational Church in Amherst, $100; Congregational Church and Society in Amherst, real estate valued at $1,000; for repairing church and singing galleries, $500; Sabbath School Library of said church, $100; Amherst Library Association, $300; 'For, or toward a Soldiers' Monument, at discretion of executors,' $500 or $1,000; balance of estate (after deducting private legacies) to objects of charity and benevolence at discretion of executors."

A Wisconsin paper, in chronicling the death of Daniel Baxter, which occurred on the 18th ult., says: "Mr. Baxter was one of the early settlers of Wisconsin and of Sauk County, coming here thirty years ago. Previously he had held an honorable position in public life, having been a member of the Legislature of New-York in 1828 and 1829, in which capacity he served with Silas Wright, Millard Fillmore, Col. Young and Wm. C. Bouck. He was a member of both Constitutional Conventions, held before our present State Constitution was adopted. He was also one of the contractors who built the old territorial capitol, for his part in which he claimed never to have received his full pay."

The daughter of a wealthy Providence merchant, who was recently married, was presented by her parents with the comfortable dowry of $100,000. The most elegant display of presents was made, a centre-piece valued at $25,000, being filled with the rarest *bon bons*—fruits, flowers, &c. The newly married couple start for Europe next week to spend two years, and the bridegroom was presented by his father-in-law with $20,000 to meet the expenses of the trip and to complete his medical studies. The same gentleman presented his son, who was married last week to a lady in Louisville, Ky., with $100,000.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 3d inst. says rain fell there during most of the preceding night, and adds: "Never was rain more needed. The earth had almost become parched; almost everything in the shape of vegetation was dead, and even the forest trees were showing the effects of the drouth, while in many parts of the country it was difficult to find water for cattle. But little progress has been made by farmers in plowing for Fall wheat, and the greater proportion of this crop remains to be planted."

A fly-wheel, twenty-five feet in diameter, and weighing thirty-six tons, burst at the Great Western rolling-mill in Hamilton, Ontario, on the afternoon of Sept. 28, fragments going through the roof and falling with a tremendous crash in various quarters. Although the mill contained many workmen and an unusually large number of visitors were present, only two persons were much injured, both of these being visitors.

Dispatches from New-Orleans say that Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Graham have recovered from their attacks of yellow fever. Gen. Beckwith is improving. Gen. Hartsuff's wife is sick and very low. Gov. Flanders is able to be out again. Mayor Heath is better and will soon be well. The Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana is quite low and not expected to live.

By direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the establishment of Elon G. Burley, of Whitestown, has been seized. He manufactures vinegar direct from the grain, and this is claimed, on his part, to be no infringement of the law, while the Government insists that the law is violated.

A gentleman who recently started from New-Orleans on a steamer for St. Louis, being sick with yellow fever, was put ashore near the latter city, and remained on the banks of the Mississippi for two days, being robbed in the meantime of $400 in gold, and finally died of neglect, starvation and disease.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of the 2d inst. says: "We are glad to be able to state that the health of Mr. Stevens is still improving. He is much better than he was a few days ago, and should he continue to improve (of which there is reasonable hope) we may expect to see him out in a day or two."

Mrs. Frank Hall, about 50 years old, residing in Grundy County, Ill., was found by her son dead in her room on Monday evening, 30th ult. Her body was horribly bruised, nearly every rib being broken, apparently with an ax. Her husband is known to have threatened her, and he has been arrested.

Nineteen deaths have occurred in Cadiz, Cattaraugus County, during the last five weeks. The village has a population of less than three hundred persons, and there has been a death in nearly every family.

The San José (Cal.) *Mercury* says the crop of grain raised by Daniel Murphy, in that county, the present season, will exceed 60,000 sacks, of 100 pounds each, or 100,000 bushels. His crop is mostly wheat, and he has already delivered 40,000 sacks.

The St. John *Telegraph* reports that contracts have been concluded for the construction of the whole eighty-eight miles of the international railway between St. John and the Maine boundary. About 600 men are employed on this portion of the line.

The French-Canadians residing in the United States intend to present a silver statuette representing the Goddess of Liberty crowning the bust of Hon. Louis Joseph Pappineau, to that gentleman.

Hon. Charles J. Saxe died in Troy on the 1st instant, in the 54th year of his age. He was a brother of John G. Saxe, and was a man of the strictest integrity and honor.

There has been a very decided improvement in the condition of Hon. D. L. Seymour, of Troy, and great hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery.

The potato crop in Maine will be much better than has been anticipated, the rot having affected them but slightly.

There are 2,694 dogs in Rochester, on which a city tax of $2,371 50 is paid. The tax varies from

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The latest dispatches received from Italy, though conflicting, are highly important. A message has just been received from Florence announcing the clash of arms. The insurgent troops, holding a strong position near Bagnarea, in Viterbo, were attacked by the Papal forces. A short, sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who were obliged hastily to withdraw. The losses in the engagement are not stated. The effect of this victory is very inspiriting to the party of action. A public meeting of the friends of GARIBALDI was held at Turin on Thursday. Revolutionary speeches were made by many distinguished persons. Great crowds of people were present, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Though a prisoner at Caprera, Gen. GARIBALDI has issued a stirring address to his followers, which is published to-day all over Europe. He recites at length the grievances of Italy, and asks his countrymen to redress them now. He appeals strongly to their patriotism, and urges all his friends to march forthwith to Rome.

Late Friday afternoon advices were received by the authorities, to the effect that an attack by the Fenians on one of the armories in London might be expected during the night. Government troops were accordingly posted at the different armories, and other precautionary steps were also taken which prevented the threatened outbreak.

It is reported that BUCHANAN & Co., of Glasgow, who were recently announced as having failed, will be fully able to pay all their indebtedness.

The London *Standard* of yesterday, in a leading article, states that the general arming of France is exciting apprehensions of a Winter campaign.

GENERAL.

A serious accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railroad, at Millersburgh, thirty miles north of Harrisburgh, at about 6:30 o'clock on Friday morning. The up and down express trains collided with a terrific shock, injuring the locomotives and scattering the baggage in every direction. A colored boy from Harrisburgh, who was stealing a passage on the tank of the engine attached to the train, was killed instantly. In the confusion incident some thieves carried off a number of trunks and parcels belonging to the passengers. Though the shock was great, only a few of the passengers were seriously injured, most of them receiving contusions. The trains were delayed two hours, and then moved on.

The first annual regatta of the National Amateur Rowing Association will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week at Albany. Official notice of the fact has been given to the boat clubs of Lansingburgh, Troy, Schenectady, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, New-York City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts (Harvard Club,) Connecticut (Yale Club,) Michigan and Milwaukee, Wis., and it is reported that entries have already been made by one or more Clubs in each of the States and Cities named, except Milwaukee. The Pioneers of this City will be represented.

Dispatches from St. Louis state that a large gang of railroad thieves who have been committing depredations on the Western roads has been broken up and a number of the members arrested. A large amount of stolen property was found secreted at Omaha. A party of English officers on a hunting excursion passed through Omaha, going West to find buffalo. Several French engineers have also gone West to gather information regarding the resources of that country.

The gale of last Saturday and Sunday caused great damage to shipping on the upper lakes. The most serious disaster which has yet been reported occurred to the steamer *Ringgold*, when about half way between Chicago and St. Joseph. The storm capsized her, and three men and a boy, Norwegians, were precipitated into the water and lost.

Contracts have been taken at St. Louis and Memphis for building the long projected railroad between those points, and work is to be commenced immediately by the construction of a levee about twenty-five miles above Memphis, for which the present low stage of water presents a favorable opportunity.

The naval apprentice ship *Sabine*, now stationed at New-London, has received since she went into commission 996 boys, three of whom have died, 154 deserted, and 378 have been transferred to sea cruisers. The pay of the apprentices is from $8 to $10 a month.

At the lakes in the northern part of Maine the snow fell to the depth of ten inches on the 30th ult. At Rumford, Oxford County, there were four inches, which remained on the ground and roofs of buildings all day—an occurrence never known before in the month of September.

There are now 1,6[illegible]7 National Banks, and the Department has found it necessary to place in the hands of receivers only seventeen, and the majority of these were old banks, which secured an extension by becoming National Banks.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has bought the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, now completed to Iowa City. It is to be built to Sioux City soon.

The lumbering operations in the forests of Maine will be much less this year than usual. One consequence of this is that many men are enlisting in the army of the United States.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says the defalcation of HASBROUCK, of the Kingston Bank, is swelled to $351,300.

The Courts in Maine have decided that all informal wills made by soldiers in actual service should be religiously respected.

LOCAL.

Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector in Charge of Exports, has addressed a communication to the Collectors of various Districts, calling attention to the new regulations with regard to branding goods "For Export."

The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue met yesterday and adopted a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a Deputy Commissioner to facilitate the labors of the Board.

BERNARD HESS, charged with personating a revenue officer and receiving a bribe, was held for trial in the sum of $1,500 by Commissioner BETTS yesterday.

Harlem bridge is so far completed that a resolution has been adopted by the Commissioners charged with its construction declaring it open for public travel on and after the 16th inst.

Two men have been arrested in Brooklyn charged with firing the clipper ship *Invincible*, which was recently destroyed by fire.

The funeral of the late Mrs. AVONIA S. BROOKE, (Avonia Jones,) who died in this City Friday, took place yesterday.

There were 36 cases on the calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The complaints in many cases were withdrawn. Few of those tried were important. The charges were: Of assault and battery, 14; of petty larceny, 17; of carrying concealed weapons, 1; of keeping a disorderly house, 3, and of abandonment of child, 1.

Two illicit stills were seized yesterday in South Brooklyn, in Congress-street, near Columbia.

A man named JOHN BRADY was stabbed at No. 150 East Forty-second-street last night.

Military Discipline—An Extraordinary Court Finding.

Two years ago Col. THOMAS W. SWEENEY, while holding a commission in the United States Army, undertook the formation of an independent military organization, under the style of the Irish Republican Army, taking a position at the same time in a concern that called itself the Irish Government, as Secretary of War. SWEENEY, although not himself present at any of the skirmishes that the Fenian bushwhackers engaged in on the frontier, was the organizer of these lawless expeditions. Even if he had not been chargeable with a violation of our municipal laws, he had rendered himself liable to dismissal from the service for absence from duty without leave. After he had been paraded for months as a Cabinet Minister in a pseudo Government, and as the head of a filibustering army, a mild reproof was administered to him; and when ultimately his case became too flagrant to be allowed to pass without involving the Department in disgrace, SWEENEY was removed from his command. The Fenian invasion followed. The few hundred ragamuffins that were drawn together made the plundering raid of twelve hours or less above Niagara Falls, and about half the same time on the frontier near St. Albans. SWEENEY did not lead in either case; he remained in the Cabinet as Minister of War. The failure in the invading expedition soon began to tell upon the Irish Republican exchequer. The chambermaid income-tax became day by day less productive. The proceeds of the first issue of I. R. bonds were nearly exhausted, and another five-twenty issue did not promise much. In this financial state of affairs the Minister of War resigned, declaring himself entirely dissatisfied with the lack of patriotism in the new Republic.

One might have supposed after a United States officer, holding the rank of Colonel, had disgraced his uniform by taking a leading part in what has turned out a heartless imposture, that he would have been allowed to serve a short probationary term before being reinstated in his former position in the regular service. But no: a Fenian deputation pleaded his cause; Fenian sympathizers backed his appeal, and he went back to duty, not only without reprimand, but rather with the *prestige* of a man who could defy the rules of army discipline and the judgment of ordinary military Courts at will.

Recent events have come to light respecting SWEENEY which show that he has not failed to improve upon the immunities thus accorded to him through political influence. At his post at Augusta, Ga., he has been tried before a partial and friendly Court of military officers for acts of beastliness, dishonesty and insubordination of the most flagrant kind. The proof bearing on the viler charges, although superabundant, was set aside in the finding of the Court, although Gen. POPE in his review of the whole case, says it was more than sufficient to convict the accused. On the point of insubordination there was no room whatever to cast out the testimony. SWEENEY had not only assumed the functions of a civil administrator, but he had sent a portion of his force far beyond the limits of his command to carry out his own personal behests. He had also been guilty, Gen. POPE says, of robbing private citizens and appropriating the money to his own use.

Here is a Fenian hero for you. Here is a man to set up an independent Republic to lead an independent Republican army, and to liberate a down-trodden people. Beastliness, insubordination and robbery! And what is the penalty attached to these offences? In ordinary cases, we assume, if all the charges were as clearly made out as Gen. POPE says they were, SWEENEY would have been cashiered; he would have been declared incapable of ever holding office or position under the Government of the United States; he would have been sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment, and he would have been compelled to pay a fine equal at least to the sum of his peculations. As it is—just as he found influence a year or more ago sufficient to get reinstated after a flagrant breach of military discipline—he seems to have had influence now to get clear of all but a fraction of the ordinary penalties attaching to his offence. He is deprived of command, and of all pay and emolument for a period of six months—with no other restriction upon his personal liberty than that of remaining within the bounds of his present command. Here is encouragement for faithful, temperate, pure-minded military subordinates. Surely the case is not to rest where it is. If the findings from the evidence produced were such as Gen. POPE states them to be, it is an outrage to every decent man in the service, that SWEENEY'S name should remain in the army list for a day longer. It is an outrage to the moral sentiment of the community that a man of his kind should have been in a position of almost absolute authority over an important district of the South. We should hope that the whole proceedings in the case will be revised before a higher military Court, and adequate punishment meted out to the delinquent.

Our Market System—The Plan of the Citizens' Association.

The Citizens' Association, through their chairman, Mr. COOPER, have advanced several strong arguments in favor of relieving the City altogether from the responsibility of owning or controlling our public markets. The market property, Mr. COOPER undertakes to show, could be made to produce a revenue five or six times greater than it does now, if it were sold to private individuals. Individual enterprise, he argues, would more effectually minister to the marketing wants of the City than any system organized under municipal control. Great companies would be organized for the erection of market buildings wherever they should seem to be required. Structures of palatial magnificence would loom up in every quarter of the Island, and to the upper residents of the City there would be a vast saving in the time (which is money) and the expense involved in traveling from the upper districts to the present markets on the East and North Rivers.

The figures used to prove this, even if they were not placed so high as they are, might challenge some deliberate examination before we should be justified in concluding to depend altogether upon individual enterprise to supply our marketing wants. The City Reformers, indeed, themselves suggest some grave doubts of their own plan, when they point out in such clear light as they do, that the original design of our markets was "*to give to consumers produce at first cost, and in preference to any one else.*" That, we take it, is as clear and succinct a definition of what public markets here, or anywhere else, are intended for as could be given. The old City Market Ordinance is to the effect that before 12 o'clock in the day, no one shall be allowed to purchase at wholesale in the public markets, with the intent of *retailing* his purchase within the City limits. That ordinance may be obsolete as to its practical operation under our present lax system of City Government, as Mr. COOPER points out. But the argument of the Association as we published it in yesterday's TIMES, would tend rather to show that its being obsolete has been greatly to the detriment of consumers rather than that the ordinance itself ought to be repealed.

It is true enough, that within the limited space covered by our down-town markets, it is impossible to bring the consumer and the producer together, and that the middleman takes advantage of the practical exclusion of the farmer from any market-place, to secure vegetables and provisions at wholesale, so that he can retail them at a considerable advance to the hucksters, who in their turn make their profit—a large one too—out of the consumer. That is undoubtedly true. At least two, if not three separate classes of dealers come between nine-tenths of the consumers of New-York and the producers of the surrounding country.

But is this state of things to be remedied by leaving the supply of our markets altogether in the hands of private individuals? Private enterprise will certainly not exert itself to give greater marketing facilities than are enjoyed now by producers who desire to come into direct contact with the consumers. It must be to the interest of every private market company—if these should altogether supersede our present system—to make the producer dependent upon them for any sort of ready market. And by such an arrangement such trading combinations, as we have had the experience of in recent years, would unquestionably find their sphere of operations widened rather than circumscribed.

If the argument is good that our City markets should afford facilities for bringing the consumer and producer into as direct contact with each other as possible, then it must follow that the producer should have convenience for displaying his produce at certain central points. He can't be turned into a licensed City-vender, traversing every highway and by-way of the City. That sort of thing would not *pay* him, and therefore, it is a thing not to be thought of. All the revenues that the Comptroller could reasonably expect from such a source would hardly be worth taking into account.

The farmer and the market gardener would do, as he does now—seek some sort of *wholesale* agency; simply because he would have no fairer opportunity than he has now of displaying his goods in a public marketing place. His loss would be about what it is under the present system—probably fifty per cent. upon the fair value of his produce—a loss equivalent to the gain of the forestallers, which makes the cost of vegetables and meats thirty and forty per cent. higher in New-York than in Paris.

There is something to be said in favor of remitting to individual enterprise the ownership and control of markets of all kinds. But before the question can be safely disposed of in the summary way that Mr. COOPER and his associates propose, it ought to be weighed in all its bearings—not merely as a measure of present financial economy, but as it bears upon the convenience, the comfort, and the thrift of the house-keeping community generally. The Association, however, has thrown much light on the subject and for that it deserves public thanks.

International Arbitration.

The reports that we have of the Geneva Peace Conference show that the sober discussion of the question of settling international disputes by means of arbitration was so overborne by the noise of irresponsible sentimentalists that no practical good could have resulted from its deliberations. And yet we have the assurance of one of the most earnest members of the Social Science Congress, which has been holding its annual session at Belfast, in Ireland, that part of the deliberations in the Geneva gathering was of grave import, and is worthy of study aside from the extravagances indulged in by the radical minority.

At the Belfast meetings Lord HOBART read a paper, in the Jurisprudence Department, on International Arbitration, which, if neither novel nor exhaustive, presents a commonsense view of the difficulties which beset any proposition looking to the establishment of a cosmopolitan tribunal—so long as the relations of leading States toward each other, under their separate political systems, continue to be what they are to-day. GROTIUS and KANT are older and greater authorities on the question of the pacific adjustment of national disputes than Lord HOBART; but there is profit in hearing sound and philosophic views on the subject from a contemporary thinker. In his essay Lord HOBART admits the extreme desirability of compassing some method by which to put an end to, or mitigate international anarchy. Can this object be reached by a general system of arbitration? The first essential of a tribunal of the kind would be its recognized impartiality; the second, that it should possess indisputable power to enforce its decisions.

If the Court could not be so constituted as that the persons composing it were perfectly impartial, it would be preferable to have resort to the violent decisions of war than submit tamely to a judgment not clearly and universally recognized as just. If the international tribunal lacked the power to enforce its judgment, the state of things would practically be no different from what it is now—since we witness the most solemn treaty obligations constantly violated. The impossibility of establishing an international Court, whose members should be perfectly impartial, is seen in our every-day experience of current national events. "So long," says Lord HOBART, "as the relation of civilized communities to each other remains what it is now, those who hope to see diminished the frequency of war and *the crushing burden of an armed peace*, must continue to rely upon what they have relied upon hitherto—the progress of justice and humanity making nations less prone to wrong, less tenacious of their supposed rights."

This recognition of mutual obligations, however, would only be a palliative for the existing scourge; it would not be a cure for the desolation that follows war. The cause of war is anarchy—"distinct, independent and lawless individuality"—the only sure remedy for which in the community of nations must be a common polity. The absence of any political bond of union in a society composed of civilized States is what anarchy would be in any other society—a scandal and a shame. This truth, Lord HOBART thinks, was most practically and clearly recognized by the workingmen of France and Prussia—comprising four-fifths of the nation—when, recently, anticipating the outbreak of hostilities, they raised their united protest, and declared that labor was of no country, and that nationalism in the exclusive sense should be regarded as a thing of the past.

There may be not a little in the paper that seems transcendental, but it contains much suggestive thought. It is strange, however, that Lord HOBART should not have sought a stronger and more pointed illustration of his theory of the community of labor than he did. It was quite at his hand. While the Government of the United States was engaged in a long and desperate struggle—not against a foreign Power, but against *anarchy at home*—the sympathies of the greatest Powers of Western Europe (so far as the action of their Governments was concerned) were strongly and steadily on the side of those who sought to establish anarchy in place of order here. It was not so with the subjects of those Powers, that constitute what are called the working-classes. They were almost wholly in sympathy with us throughout the struggle. The factory-hands of Lancashire and York, in the pinching famine times of 1862 and 1863, had all the encouragement that rebel sympathizers could give them to become riotous. They were asked to believe that the war here had stopped the supply of cotton, and, if continued, must permanently stop it; that the Government of the United States was responsible for that condition of things, and that it was their interest to demand of the Queen's advisers the recognition of the Confederacy. These agencies were failures, solely because the working-people were with us at heart.

Lord HOBART, too, might have pointed out that during the year of the war that seemed the most disastrous to our cause, the emigration to this country from all the great ports of the United Kingdom, and from the Continent, was greater than it had been in any season for several years previous to the war. The *people* had no interest in the selfish policy which tempted two of the great Powers, at least, to assume an attitude of ill-concealed hostility toward the United States; and to the influence of the people we undoubtedly owe it, in part, that the repeated overtures of an alliance between France and England on a basis of Confederate recognition was not consummated.

THE CLERGY AND THE PRESS.

The Clergy in the Press—Mr. Beecher and the Twelve Presidents—The Press Demands Peculiar Talent—Christianity in the Press—Power of the Public Writer.

THE BEECHES, September, 1867.

The manager of the New-York *Ledger* has carried the supremacy of the Press to its *ne plus ultra*, by enfolding, like an anaconda, the clergy in its embrace. I rarely see the *Ledger*, but last Summer was seduced to looking into it by the astounding announcement that "Twelve Presidents of Colleges" were to write for it, and that Rev. HENRY BEECHER was writing a novel for it! I had been accustomed to look up to Presidents of colleges and to the clergy in the pulpit, with a sort of awe-struck regard, as beings who, undoubtedly human, were yet surrounded, like Moses in the cloud, with a sort of supernatural aspect, or, if not so, like that loving pastor in the "Deserted Village," who with all human sympathies drew us kindly to his heart. I never could associate them with the mere worldly business of the Exchange, the Press, the army or the navy. I don't quite like to lose my old feeling, and be forced to feel that the man of God is at last but a man among men. Yet I know this feeling is wrong—for even He, who was God-descended, was here only the brightest and the best among the sons of men. Yet, I leave my old feeling of awe for the clergy, of respect for the President, of regard for constituted authority, with regret. I look upon them as the Lost Sentiments—just as some scholars do upon the Lost Arts. And, when the world comes to be filled with sorrows for our beloved, and memories of lost sentiments, it comes to be something like yonder woods, tinged with the sere and yellow leaf. But I am not one to look only upon dark colors, and, therefore, turn round to see what there may be of the bright and promising in these world-changes. The introduction of the clergy into the *Ledger*, like the introduction of bishops and parsons into the army, seems to me like the introduction of "Auld Lang Syne" into the singing of hymns. And why not? Only that Paul has given us an idea that the minister of the Gospel should preach the Gospel. But cannot he preach the Gospel in the Press? Certainly. Must the Devil have all the good tunes and the Press, too? By no means. But must not the minister who preaches in the Press be held to do as well there as in the pulpit? Aye, there is the rub. Does the offer of a large sum of money to ministers for writing in the Press make them competent writers for it? Novelty will for the moment find readers for the clergymen in the Press, as hearers in the pulpit. The law says some one demands and will have talents; and so the Press demands talents peculiar to itself. Some of the best classical scholars in the world will never make newspaper writers. There are those, like CARLYLE, who talk with a sneer of newspapering. But the ablest literary men now write for the Press, and there they exercise that wide and telling influence on the popular mind, which, in the classic and mediæval ages, belonged only to the orator and the warrior. It is not surprising, therefore, that the clergy are ambitious of entering that great forum, where they can talk to multitudes of living men, and appeal to those who are alive to the pleasures of literature, but seldom enter the sacred temples of God. The Pastor of Plymouth Church preaches to thousands of admiring people, but he has never preached to the fourth part of those I preach to. As time draws on this power of the Press will be yet more powerful, and its profession dignified with still more of the genius, the talent and the scholarship of the country. But the question comes again, how many of the clergy are competent for the Press? And does not each profession, to be well perfected, demand the labor of a life for itself? Admirable Crichtons don't live in these days, and a man ought to be very careful how he allows himself to be flattered with the belief that he is one of them. A young clergyman of my acquaintance was Chaplain to a regiment in the battle of Mill Springs, and he wrote for the Cincinnati *Gazette* what I thought was the most clear, graphic and interesting account of a battle I have seen. I hoped he would continue to write. But no, he thought the ministry of the living God to soul-sick mortals was a higher vocation than even the greatest successes of literature could be. I would not recall him, and would much rather that he should live the consecrated Minister of the Cross, than that he should come with us into this world-crowded forum of letters and of politics.

I saw only one of the President of Colleges' essays, and only a page or two of Mr. BEECHER'S novel. If the residue of this clerical literature was as dull as what I saw, I don't think that newspaper literature will gain much by its draft on the pulpit. The same may be said of what are called "religious newspapers." Nine out of ten of them are the dullest things anybody ever got hold of. Why? Simply because the clergy, who conduct them, don't understand that religion is for men, and men for religion—that is, that a religious newspaper cannot be exclusively religious without losing all sympathy with the affairs of men, and, therefore, all influence over them. The fact is, that a daily newspaper (except in the merely ecclesiastical) should be as religious a newspaper as men have need of in a newspaper. That is, religion, one of the greatest topics of human contemplation, should be one of the great topics of consideration in the forum of the newspaper. A Christian man should speak, write and act of Christianity as a daily, constant fact, which, whether he lives up to or not, he neither can nor ought to ignore any more than the light of the sun. He should neither affect it nor neglect it. It is simply an all-pervading element of social existence, and if he could leave it he would only enter chaos, that dark profound where no light is seen.

The principle, I hold, is that the clergy may enter the Press, if competent, but that the Press should be neither religious nor irreligious exclusively. The Press is the great forum for man, and, as some ancient said, nothing should be foreign to it which is common to mankind. Nevertheless, there is something in the sacred calling of the Minister of God which I cannot wholly reconcile to the office of novelists, or even poets or philosophers. It has pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching, to enlighten men on the mysteries of the eternal world, and the path to eternal life. It may be foolishness, and it often is, but out of weakness God raiseth strength. I am not a Roman Catholic, but there are some things Roman Catholics do which I think we Protestants may well imitate. I like their reverence for the clergy; I like their reverence for the sign of the cross—the consecrated cross—consecrated by the blood of Jesus, the Redeemer of men. I do not greatly admire that view, either on the part of clergy or people, which sinks the sacred profession to the level of ordinary pursuits. But however we may regard this or that profession, we may be sure that the Press, which speaks of all things and sways the popular opinions, will ever command the best talents of the people. Ought it not, then, to be brought to the highest standard of morals, of intellect and of Christian principle? It is true that we who write for the Press are but frail mortals, quite conscious of our errors and our weakness, but can we not and ought we not to be gentlemen and Christians? My own conviction is that the Press on the average is above the average people, and as long as it is we may hope that the people, as well as the Press, will improve in manners and in morals.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Professional Robbers—How they Rob Expresses—Personal Experience on the Road.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

I have reached now the mountain region of California, where robbing is almost a profession. Not a week passes, sometimes not three days, in which we do not hear of a coach robbed or of teamsters or foot passengers being plundered. No one resists. Your native Californian takes robbing as an Englishman without an umbrella takes a shower. It is unpleasant, he may grumble a little, but it belongs to a law of nature. A man is considered somewhat of a fool, who should be killed defending his property. I have often talked with the old settlers about this non-resisting habit. It does not arise from want of courage, for if a mountain Californian possesses any virtue, it is a reckless disregard of life. It seems to come from a low appreciation of money, where it is made so easily, and a cool, intelligent accepting of a fact, as a fact. They understand perfectly what a "six-shooter" means when presented to their face, and they hand over their "bullion." It was the same sort of American intelligence which kept New-Orleans perfectly quiet under Gen. BUTLER'S strong arm, where an Italian city would have been fermenting with outbreaks.

The usual habit of the "gentlemen of the road" is this, as I have gathered from innumerable stories: They wait till they hear of a coach with a Wells & Fargo box of treasure. In a narrow pass of rocks or the depth of the forest, the driver suddenly hears from a man at the road-side, with a sack, mask and a repeating-rifle, "Hollo, Charley! Stop a bit!" Charley never carries arms, and reins up his long team at once. One robber unfastens the traces, another covers the coach with his gun, and another steps up to the coach-door. There is no vulgar presenting of pistols in the faces of the passengers. The leader has his revolvers at his side and his Henry's rifle in one hand, but he thoroughly knows his men and merely opens the door, and troubles the gentlemen passengers to step out a moment. The ladies are not molested, for the Californian is polite to women, even *in articulo mortis*. The gentlemen are arranged in a line, and then the great object of the hunt is dragged out—the Wells & Fargo strong-box. Axes are brought or gunpowder is applied, and the safe is opened. The driver offers a robber a "chaw of tobacco," and the latter talks sociably with him of the weather or other matters. No one grumbles and no one swears. If a good haul is made from the strong-box, the passengers are allowed to go back to their seats with a polite "good evening" from the highwaymen. But if not much is found, they are required to hand over any bullion or spare cash they may have. They are not searched, and manage frequently to conceal large sums in the coach or on their persons. One of my friends, robbed thus of thirty or forty dollars, represented that he would not have enough to get home, and they restored him his money. Another was found with but ten dollars, and the thieves told him he would not have enough to get down to the settlements, and presented him with twenty-five!

Two coaches last Autumn, near Virginia City, with some thirty passengers, were thus robbed by only three or four men.

My own experience may be interesting, as illustrative of California life. A friend, in the usual hearty manner of the country, had driven me over in his own team from Virginia City to Lake Taho, doing eighteen miles in an hour and a half and the rest of the distance at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The lake is one of the gems of the Sierras—perhaps the wildest and most striking sheet of water in America—a broad, blue, sparkling lake, with water clear as crystal, set in the midst of grand snow peaks and an outline of mountains almost as wild as the Alps around Lake Lucerne, with forests of pine growing down to the water's edge. It is a wonder that the lake is not more known and visited. At Friday's Station I was to take the stage, and while waiting here exciting rumors began to arrive through the teamsters, continually coming in. Three men, who were believed to be deserters from the army, had begun, about seventy miles below, a regular robbing raid. They entered houses, stopped passengers, rifled teamsters, and were plundering all along the way. They laid by in the day in the sage brush and at night resumed their thieving march. The people here reckoned that they traveled about fourteen miles every night. "They were down at Yank's night before last; they'll be at Osgood's to-night, and about here to-morrow night! Are you all ready, JIM?" JIM replied that he was getting ready his pistols and shotguns for them; but this robbing by regular stages on a telegraph and coach road struck me as highly characteristic. I asked them why they did not turn out and hunt the fellows down. "Let them darned fellers as was robbed hunt 'em if they want. I ain't agoin' to! Besides, WATSON and JIM HINES is after 'em" As we drove down the mountain at night, the driver shouted before the horses occasionally: "Heard anything of the robbers?" "No; but we are gettin' ready for 'em." And to an old black hostler, "I say, CÆSAR, they'll clean you out!" "Wall," was the reply, rather pitifully, "I haint got nothin' but one biled shirt, and that's bein' washed."

Gradually we began to hear news of the thieves. An up-driver said he passed the "What Cheer House" down below, and the landlord was in a great trouble. He had put his head out of the window and asked the driver to stop for God's sake, for robbers were in the house, and if one of the passengers had a pistol they and the driver might drive them out. The driver said he "drove up to the end of the house, but there was a woman and child inside the coach, who commenced *bucking* so, and there ain't none of them passengers as ever have pistols, so I drove along."

Leaving the fate of the landlord of the What Cheer in profound mystery, to us the driver said, confidingly: "They'll clean *you* out, sure." I had a fellow-passenger on the front seat, an old Californian, who had thus far been profoundly indifferent to the robbing rumors. He now looked languidly up: "I say, BILL, have those robbers anything with them?" "Wall, I should think they had; two double-barreled shotguns and a rifle. I see 'em last night!" "Then, they may have all I've got," said the other indifferently, and turned over to sleep.

It was impossible for me to sleep. The coach-lights flashing among the forest trees seemed to reveal bands of armed men, and every now and then, as some rock stood out in the weird gleam, it assumed the form of a bandit, with slouched hat and gun. Several times I clutched my watch to put it in my satchel as the coach suddenly stopped, or an unusual noise was heard, but no robbers appeared. At length, at a toll-bridge, two men with slouched hats and guns stepped forward to the coach, but their manner was too quiet for the gentry of the road, and I saw they must be the officers of whom we had heard. We had gone but a little distance beyond the bridge when crack! crack! a volley reëchoed among the rocks, which set my heart beating and caused me to hide my watch quickly in my bag and some gold-pieces in my shoes. I expected to hear the driver drop or the team stop. But nothing occurred; the driver never stopped or spoke; my fellow-passenger barely interrupted his snoring enough to wake up and mutter, "They're done for, I bet!" evidently regarding the whole affair as we would a thunder-storm. I thought it would not do to appear ignorant of the customs of the country, even if fusillading coaches was one, so I said nothing, and we proceeded on in silence.

At length, about ten miles farther on, as the driver stopped to water, he asked casually, "Did you hear that shooting?" "Yes!" I answered excitedly, "What was it?" "I guess it was WATSON and JIM HINES cleanin them robbers out at Osgood's," he answered indifferently. "Fust, I thought I was done for!" and this was all our conversation, except that my fellow-passenger shouted, "I say driver—if you see anything of 'em, wake me up!"

At Placerville, we learned through the telegraph, that the Sheriff and his assistant had fought the robbers on Osgood's bridge and killed the ringleader, wounded another, and the third had escaped—they had also wounded the assistant, in return. They must have passed us near the bridge, but for some inscrutable reason, whether dreading WELLS & FARGO'S wrath, or fearing pursuit, they did not stop the coach.

The people generally were of the impression that the third highwayman would not be found in a condition to be returned for a trial by jury. "I shouldn't like to be him, if JIM HINES was after me with a broken arm! He'll be *sot* upon there! JIM 'ill talk to him some!"

What is wanted in California is a mounted police. One would think that between the local communities and WELLS & FARGO (who are said to lose by robbers some $20,000 a year) an efficient force of police, with good horses, might be maintained, so as to make the mountains thoroughly safe.

C. L. B.

Wages in Europe and the United States.

Mr. FORNEY, in order to give an idea of average wages in Europe compared with those in America, lately procured an official statement of those paid in Belgium, on which statement we have commented at length. But the recent publication of a fresh schedule of wages by the coöperative societies connected with certain trades gives us a much better basis of comparison. We will select, by way of comparison, from these two sources of information, reducing as we go along, the francs to dollars, and the metallic to the greenback currency, with gold at 140. Thus we find that bakers in Belgium get on an average 27 to 54 cents a day, while in New-York they get $2 75; tailors there get from 54 to 80 cents, here they get $3; masons and plasterers there vary from 27 to 67 cents per day, according to skill, but here they get $4; bookbinders there get 54 to 80 cents, here $2 50; coppersmiths and coachmakers there about $1, here $3 50; coopers there from 40 to 67 cents, here $2 50. And so we might go through all the trades, statistics of which lie before us, and the same truth would come out that we have before spoken of—the vast difference between the wages paid for mechanical labor in Europe and America. This difference, too, is greater, be it observed, than the difference in the cost of living in the two continents. This is especially true of the "necessities" of life. Taxes and duties make luxuries enormously higher here than in Europe; but in the matter of food, the difference is not so great. Certainly it is far more than made up by the scale of wages paid for labor.

The Late Franklin Fitz Randolph.

Few men in a brief lifetime of forty-two years have identified themselves with more modest usefulness with the prosperity of the City than the deceased. Placed at an early age at the head of an extensive business and of a large incorporation, with a thorough education and the possessor of ample means, he at once assumed duties and responsibilities which ordinarily devolve on older men. In all the relations of business and social life he so performed his part as to earn the approval of all. In the midst of his avocations he found time to listen to every well-founded call upon his charity and for aid to those less fortunate. To those who knew him it is unnecessary to recall the spotlessness of his character, the integrity and fidelity of his business life, or the consistency of his piety. The modesty and self-negation with which he bore prosperity was evident even in the elegant hospitality which he delighted to extend to those who were favored with his friendship. His judgment and wise counsel were sought for by many; his purse often open to those who needed assistance, and his death will be felt as a personal misfortune by many whom his kindness aided. To this City, where his labors were an important item in its aggregate prosperity, and to the [illegible] where his Summer home was located, his death and that of his brother-in-law, the late EZRA R. GOODRIDGE, who preceded him by a few weeks, caused a loss of two intelligent, enterprising and wealthy young men, whose places cannot readily be filled. They were identified in business and social intercourse, each on the threshhold of life, and a few days since surrounded by all the best gifts of Providence, enjoying together every domestic pleasure, and now they rest side by side on a green slope of Woodlawn Cemetery, near the country home which they had embellished with every prospect of prolong enjoyment.

MOSHOLU.

UTAH.

Return of Brigham Young from his Preaching Tour—His Exhortations to his People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.

On Tuesday BRIGHAM YOUNG, with his retinue of Apostles, Bishops and High Priests, Elders, &c., returned from his trip through the northern portions of the Territory, as far as Bear Lake Valley. This will probably be his last country tour this season, as the cold weather will be coming on soon, and he is a man who believes in taking care of himself, in regard to his health particularly.

These frequent Summer tours are chiefly for preaching and "counsel;" that is, advice to the faithful Mormons in the various settlements. This counsel is eminently practical, pertaining greatly to the conduct of this life, though with a decided and strong outlook toward the next. The topics dilated upon are numerous, relating to many of the common duties of life, such as farming, gardening, horticulture, raising clean wheat, saving the grain, laying up several years' breadstuffs, clean culture, raising sheep, building good houses and barns and bridges, making roads, importing machinery of all useful kinds, erecting mills and establishing manufactories of all necessary and desirable kinds, producing and manufacturing wool, flax and silk, dispensing with the use of tea, coffee, spirits, tobacco and the undue use of meat, particularly of pork; the marriage of all the marriageable, raising of children, building of school-houses, education of the young of both sexes in all useful knowledge, acquirement of the English language by all residents and immigrants not therewith acquainted, and not forgetting matters more strictly theological—a rather liberal variety of subjects, texts for a multitude of sermons.

The spectacle presented in these preaching tours by BRIGHAM YOUNG is most extraordinary. Perhaps no similar one could be furnished throughout Christendom. They are little less than triumphal processions, weeks of continual Sunday, holiday and *fête* day, all rolled into one. At every settlement the *cortège* is met by local militia, prominent citizens, bands of music, school children and others, with flags and mottoed banners. Then come the meetings, the praying, preaching, followed by feasting, reunion of friends and acquaintances, and not infrequently wound up at night by a grand ball. Of course everybody is in the best spirits, and the most unbounded good humor prevails. In the vernacular of this region, everybody "feels good." How could they feel otherwise?

The next great Mormon affair is the General Conference, commencing Oct. 6, to be held in the new Tabernacle, now rapidly approaching completion.

Although it is generally acknowledged that the grain crops throughout the Territory—excepting perhaps corn, oats and barley—are full up to the average, and although this is just after the time of harvest, yet grain is not so liberally handed around as has been wont at this season. Even the merchants feel themselves necessitated to offer part cash and obtain grain to fill their contracts with, which, considering the fact that cash is very scarce, is somewhat remarkable, and only to be explained by the apprehension of the damage which the grasshoppers may do to the crops of next year. If grain should be comparatively scarce and hard to come at between this and Christmas, it will be certain to be so, and far more so, next Spring and the early part of the Summer; in fact, until the probable damage by insects shall be known.

AFFAIRS ON THE PLAINS.

Arrest of Railroad Thieves—Pawnee Scouts and Spotted Tail Indians—A British Hunting Excursion, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Dispatches received here from Omaha say that a party of railroad thieves, whose operations have extended over the Pacific Railroad for the past six months, have been broken up, and most, if not all, of them arrested. A large amount of property has been found secreted in Omaha; and it has been ascertained that a large quantity of goods have been shipped to points East during the Summer. All the parties implicated were connected with the road.

The Pawnee scouts are said to be highly incensed with the Spotted Tail Indians, and say when they are mustered out of the United States service will make war upon them.

A fast freight line is to be established between the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and Denver.

Lieuts. BUTTER, KENTISH, MANSFIELD and MALLORY, of the British army, passed through Omaha on Thursday, on a hunting excursion to the Plains.

A party of French engineers, who were invited by Gen. DIX, Minister to France, to visit this country, have also gone West with the view of gaining information of the country, railroads, mines, &c. They are in charge of Col. HEIN, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

The steamer *Ben. Johnson* sunk this morning in the Missouri River, two miles above Brownsville, Nebraska. The loss has not been ascertained.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of Sodiers' Monument in Virginia—Interesting Masonic Ceremonies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The laying of the corner-stone of the monument to be erected in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, situated on Hampton Creek and the rear of the Chesapeake Seminary, a vast hospital during the war, whose wards materially contributed to swell the list of Union soldiers now interred within sight of its historic walls, took place this afternoon, in the presence of a large audience, brought together from all parts of the surrounding country, including the Monitor Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Fortress Monroe, St. John's Masonic Chapter and Greble Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Hampton. The interesting ceremonies of laying the corner-stone were conducted by GEORGE W. STONE, Worshipful Master, assisted by the several Masonic Lodges present. The Masonic prayers were read by Post Chaplain CHEEVER, and the entire assemblage united in singing several beautiful Masonic hymns. The troops on the ground consisted of companies A and E of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, and two companies of the Fifth United States Cavalry, commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. HAYS, Mayors PULMAN and REDENHOUSE, and Lieuts. WILSON, STONE, ROGERS, FELL, ADAMS and CURRY. The erection of this monument, which commenced to-day under such pleasant auspices, will be an enduring memento of the liberality of the subscribers to the fund which enabled the board appointed to collect contributions in aid of the patriotic work, to begin its labors.

The Board, in raising the money for the erection of this monument, succeeded in enlisting the interest of Miss DIX, and attribute the secret of their success to the assistance and untiring efforts of this estimable lady. The monument will cost, when completed, $12,000, $10,000 of which has already been collected, leaving $2,000 more yet to be made up by contributions.

The cemetery at Yorktown, and the smaller ones in the vicinity of Suffolk, Norfolk and Portsmouth, are being rapidly broken up, and the bodies reinterred in the Hampton Cemetery, which, when finally completed, will contain about ten thousand bodies.

Such has been the system and skillful arrangement in the interment of the bodies, which has been strictly observed by the Burial Corps, that the speedy recognition of a soldier by reference to the carefully-kept printed records removes every obstacle in the way of the recovery of bodies by the friends of those buried within the limits of the cemetery.

Yellow Fever at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 5.

There were three interments from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning were fifty-nine.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement—The Philadelphia Habeas Corpus Case.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1867:

Debt bearing coin interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$198,431,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	14,707,941 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,676,100 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,235,380,750 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,745,196,141 80
Debt bearing currency interest.	
Six per cent. bonds	$16,746,000 00
Three year compound interest notes	78,839,580 00
Three year seven-thirty notes	365,489,100 00
Total	$461,074,680 00
Matured debt not presented for payment, three year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867	$4,250,000 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15 and Aug. 15, 1867	7,483,100 00
Bonds (Texas indemnity)	262,000 00
Treasury notes, (Acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	164,511 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842	54,061 64
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	959,380 00
Temporary loan	5,012,203 55
Certificates of indebtedness	36,000 00
Total	$18,221,256 83
Debt bearing no interest.	
U. S. notes	$361,164,844 00
Fractional currency	29,864,713 37
Gold certificates of deposits	14,867,820 00
Total	$405,897,377 37
Total debt	$2,630,389,456 00
Amount in the Treasury (coin)	$103,298,659 69
Amount in Treasury (currency)	31,813,349 55
Total	$135,112,009 24
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,495,277,446 76

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of October, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Navy.

A comparison of the statement of the public debt for the month of October, just issued, with that of the previous month, shows the increase of the public debt to the extent of $2,494,081 71. This increase is in consequence of the heavy payments on account of the War and Interior Departments, the latter on account of pensions, and the small receipts from Internal Revenue during the past month. It is anticipated, however, that the receipts for the present month will be considerably in excess of the payments, and that the statement on the 1st of November will show a reduction of several millions. A further comparison between the present statement and that made on the 1st of September exhibits, under the head of "Debt Bearing Coin Interest," an increase on the six per cent. five-twenty bonds of $29,670,250. Of the debt bearing currency interest there has been a decrease on the three-year seven-thirty notes of $35,296,925.

The national debt not presented for payment has decreased $1,219,119; while under this head there is an exhibit of a decrease of the compound interest notes matured June 10, July 14, and Aug. 15, 1867, of $5,189,630.

The debt bearing no interest has decreased $4,122,839 60. There is shown an increase of coin in the Treasury of $2,035,639 69, while the amount of currency has decreased $15,259,725.

THE PHILADELPHIA HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Some of the newspapers are wrong in their statements concerning Attorney-General's STANBERY's opinion in the Philadelphia *habeas corpus* case. The truth is, he holds that the Court had authority to issue the writ and to compel a return, and the production of the body of GORMLEY. In conformity with this the Secretary of the Navy has revoked his former order, and instructed Com. SELFRIDGE to produce GORMLEY before the Court.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon A. S. Gibson has been detached from the Navy-yard, at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Idaho*.

Assistant Surgeon Jerome H. Kidder, detached from the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Idaho*.

Assistant Surgeon J. Albert Hawke, detached from the *Potomac* and ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

Surgeon Albert C. Georgus, ordered to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.

Acting Chief-Engineer Wm. R. Latimer, honorably discharged from Sept. 28.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert B. Dick, honorably discharged from Sept. 27.

WEST INDIES.

Financial, Commercial and Shipping News by the Cuban Cable.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Exchange unchanged. Gold, long, 7½. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Freights, 75c.@$1 ℔ box, and $5 50@$6 ℔ hhd. Molasses, $4.

Arrived, English mail steamer *Eider*, from Vera Cruz; bark *L. J. Stoaker*, from Sierra Moreno.

Sailed, steamer *Morro Castle*, for New-York; *Louisiana*, for Vera Cruz; *Guianne*, for New-Orleans.

The Laclede Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

In the continued race from yesterday on the Laclede Course to-day *Ruth* won the last heat and race, and *McCarthy* was declared distanced, not having won a heat in the race. The first regular event of the day was mile heats for all horses that have not won money at this meeting for a purse of $300, and the following were the entries, all of which started: SHAW's gelding by *Matt Davis*, MCKAY's gray colt by *Engineer*, TURNER & JOHNSON's *Chickamauga*, and GRAIG & SON's *Natty*. *Chickamauga* won the race in two straight heats. Time—1:54, 1:56.

The second event was three heats, free for all, for a purse of $1,000. The entries were SHAW's *Jim Walker*, MCKAY's *Mary Winn*, COFFEEN's *Fanny Brown*, JOHNSON & DOUGLASS' *Duke of Orleans*, all of which came to the score. *Duke of Orleans* was the favorite in the pool. The first heat was won by *Duke of Orleans*, *Jim Walker* second, *Mary Winn* third, *Fanny Brown* last. Time, 5:51. The second heat was won by *Mary Winn*, *Duke of Orleans* second, *Jim Walker* third. Time, 5:47½. The third heat was won by *Mary Winn* easily. Time, 5:54¾.

The Louisiana Levees—Report of the State Engineer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 21, 1867.

His Excellency B. F. Flanders, Governor of State of Louisiana:

GOVERNOR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter, I proceeded to examine the condition of the levees between the City of New-Orleans and the mouth of the Red River, and have the honor to report that the condition of the levees in the district examined is precarious in the extreme.

Independently of the crevasse in the Grand Levee, HICKEY's and ROMAN's plantations, the numerous caves that have occurred within the last two months, and which are still occurring, will subject the country adjacent to the losses and hardships attendant upon another year of overflow, unless prompt means and measures are employed to remedy the evils of the situation.

It does not come within the limits of my legitimate duties to submit financially a plan for the restoration of the Louisiana levees, but I may be allowed to suggest that the method most sure and effective to escape the evils that will arise will be to enforce the existing law upon the subject. If upon immediate and proper notification the riparian proprietor neglects to repair the damage, it then becomes a matter for the parish authorities. A contract entered into by them is valid, and the property is virtually mortgaged for the same, thus obliging the real owner to extend to the other members of a community the same protection he receives from them, and in addition a comparatively small amount expended now will be many fold smaller than the sum required to repair the damage after the passage of the water—thus demonstrating the economy of decisive and prompt action.

The Grand Levee, from its enormous and extended size, will require assistance beyond the means of the community in its immediate vicinity to furnish, and I would respectfully call your attention to the same, in order to obtain some legislative action for the future, to settle definitely the principle whether in the case of this and other important levees protecting a whole parish or parishes from overflow, the riparian proprietor should not be relieved from the entire expense of building the levee by levying a tax on all persons protected by it, to assist in its construction. I have the honor to inclose sketches of Grand Levee and Hickory Levee. The others, in the district are insignificant, and I have been given to understand will receive the necessary attention from the planters.

Before closing I would call attention to the cavings at THIERRY's, B. P. BABINS & BARROW's, COURTNEY's, CLAIBORNE's and BRULCY's levees. These cavings or slides along the whole length of the Mississippi after it enters alluvial soil threaten to be more extensive than usual, in consequence of the extreme high water last Spring, its long continuance, and its rapid fall. If the attempt is to be made to close the Grand Levee, the utmost energy will be required to complete it in time for protection against the next rise. A levee of that size should have time to settle to make it secure. Owing to the washing of the land caused by the last crevasse for some distance from the bank of the river, the old line is entirely impracticable for a new levee. The accompanying sketch will show the line of the proposed levee, which I do not think can be shortened, without detracting from its permanency, and in the end prove to be false economy. The dimensions of the levee, as proposed by me, are as follows: Base, 130 feet; height, 15 feet 9 inches; length, 9,940 feet; cubic yards, 400,000, which, at forty cents per cubic yard, which I consider a liberal price if let out by contract, would cost $160,000; but if built under superintendence of a committee of citizens of the parish, could, in my opinion, be done for much less. The new levee required at Hickey's Crevasse is estimated by me at 60 feet base, height, 8 feet 5 inches; length, 2,600 feet, and will contain 25,000 cubic yards. As soon as I can complete surveys of other levees required above the mouth of Red River, I will transmit my report. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. FRERET, State Engineer.

CONNECTICUT.

The Investigation into the Alleged Election Frauds in the Fourth District.

The Bridgeport papers give some account of the investigation now going on there of the alleged frauds in the Congressional election of the Fourth District. The *Farmer* says:

"That portion of the House Committee on Contested Elections appointed to investigate the charges against Hon. WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, met in this city yesterday, Oct. 1. The committee consists of Messrs. DAWES, of Massachusetts, CHANLER, of New-York, and POLAND, of Vermont; Mr. DAWES acting as Chairman. The sessions of the committee are being held in the Superior Court room. But two of the committee were present at the opening, Mr. CHANLER, though expected, not having arrived. S. B. BEARDSLEY and A. S. TREAT, Esqs., of this city, appear as counsel for the memorialists, and Hon. ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR and J. H. HUBBARD on the other side.

Before proceeding with the investigation the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. DAWES, stated that the Committee had no desire, nor was it their purpose, to hold a secret session, and unless Mr. BARNUM should otherwise request the investigation would be conducted publicly. He also stated that the Committee was here in obedience to a vote of the House, ordering the investigation, and that testimony in support of and in denial of the charges would be admitted. The testimony would be written down by an authorized reporter, and, together with such papers and documents as might be presented during the trial, would be reported to the House.

The memorial charging Mr. BARNUM with bribery and corruption in procuring his election was then read. It is numerously signed and is headed by the name of Ex-Gov. HAWLEY. The charges are somewhat vague and uncertain in their character, and whether so designed or not, give the widest possible latitude to the investigation. After the reading of the memorial the counsel of Mr. BARNUM presented a remonstrance, setting forth the act of Congress regulating proceedings in cases of contested elections, and claiming that as the terms of the law had not been complied with in several important particulars the case ought not in justice to go on. The Committee claimed to have no authority to decide on the sufficiency of the remonstrance, but allowed it to be filed that it might go to the House for its determination. Witnesses were then called, and were being examined when the Committee adjourned. The investigation has been continued to-day, and will probably last several days."

The *Standard* gives us a scrap of the evidence:

"The Committee, however, proceeded to the examination of witnesses in support of the petition, calling A. C. RANDALL, Esq., Cashier of the National Iron Bank at Falls Village, and JOHN W. ROOD, of Massachusetts, but late of Salisbury, Conn.

The former testified to the presentation at the bank, on the first Monday of April last, of two checks, to the aggregate amount of $2,500, signed 'BARNUM, RICHARDSON & Co.,' by WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Treasurer. The impression of the witness was that they were thus signed in blank, and filled up with the amounts at the counter of the bank by Mr. ENSIGN, a clerk in the employ of the Company."

The Fur Trade of San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The discovery of this Dontinent gave a great impulse to the fur trade of the world. For many centuries the choice varieties of furs were held in high estimation, and royal families and nobles throughout Europe and Asia monopolized, by special enactments, the use of the ermine and sable, as articles of luxurious clothing. The scarcity of the articles, nevertheless, kept the prices high, even for a demand so limited. When this Continent began to be settled the furs of the animals which abounded in its broad forests, its rivers, lakes and seas were promptly appreciated. The English and French contended for the business around Hudson's Bay and throughout the whole extent of what was subsequently British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For the prosecution of these enterprises the Hudson's Bay Company was incorporated in 1670, by Charles II. Under its direction the business received an immense development, attended with great profit, down to 1859, when its last special license expired, and the trade became comparatively open. The Company pushed its agents all over the North, and the furs collected were transported to London for the great semi-annual sales in March and September. These sales still continue to fix the prices of furs throughout the world. As long as the United States remained Colonies they had little advantage from the trade. Mr. ASTOR, of New-York, engaged in it in 1784, and with the present century commenced many enterprises, some of which became important. The operations of Mr. ASTOR were especially so. In 1810 he established the Pacific Fur Company, which formed a settlement on this coast for the collection of furs, which freighted Mr. ASTOR's ships, coming from New-York with supplies for the colony, for China, where the furs were exchanged for teas and silk. The war interrupted this trade, and the operations were thenceforth confined east of the Rocky Mountains, and of late years St. Paul, in Minnesota, has become the chief trading port of the fur trade of the United States. The furs were bought in New-York, for manufacture, governed by the prices at the sales of the Hudson Bay Company for skins. The fur trade on this coast has gradually concentrated in San Francisco, but the skins, until within the last three or four years, have been sent to New-York and the manufactured furs returned to this city for sale. That state of affairs has now passed away. Within the last four years two leading manufactories of furs have been established here, and the choicest Russian and American furs find a market in San Francisco at very low prices, and are manufactured in a style not second to the most celebrated European productions. It is now the fact that the best styles of furs can be bought in this market cheaper than at the East or elsewhere.

The acquisition of Sitka by this Government has opened a broad field for enterprise in this direction. The Russian American Fur Company had a close monopoly of the business there. That has now passed away, and the fur resources of that country are already in the hands of American agents. The control of the Hudson Bay Company over the fur trade of this coast has also declined since the American traders have found the way to reach the Indians and trappers. The opening of the Amoor River also, added to the resources of the fur trade. The extension of the fishing trade has also been an aid since the twenty vessels fitted out for fishing all return with a greater or less number of skins, particularly the splendid sables and sea-otter from Kodiac. The whalers all bring supplies from Russia and Behring's Straits.

In all those regions the agents of San Francisco dealers are at work, collecting furs on terms far cheaper than by any means they can reach the Eastern cities. Oregon and Washington Territories supply martin, beaver, otter and very good mink; but Stickeen River supplies the best. Cariboo affords the best Hudson's Bay sable. Very fine sable comes from the coast up north to Kodiac. The Amoor River and Behring's Straits send us the best Russian sables, sea otter and ermine. In dealing with the Indians on this northern coast, a blue pioneer blanket is the standard of value—one worth $5 being equal to four sable skins. Other articles, as matches, powder, flour, sugar, tea, fancy calico, guns, &c., are all mediums of exchange.

The highest price furs are the Russian sable and the sea otter. For its size the former is the most valuable; but the sea otter brings the highest price of any single skin. This article is very highly prized in Russia, and the use of it was carried to such an extent in the army that an Imperial ukase forbade its use to the officers. In the Fox Islands on the coast of Sitka, cut into strips, they are the only currency, and are exchangeable for all commodities. The mink skins, by reason of their numbers, are very important, and they are here in San Francisco afforded as cheap as muskrat at the East. The sable skins are valued in proportion to the darkness of the color, and this leads at the East to dyeing the light furs so as to imitate the best Hudson's Bay. This is not the case here, since the most beautiful naturally dark furs can be had cheaper than the dyed articles at the East. Some specimens of this fur, made up here for ladies' use, are equal in beauty to the Russian sable. The ermine and the Siberian squirrel are largely used for ladies' and misses' wear. Beaver and bear are here in good supply, and at low prices.

All these skins and furs are received here in the dry state, and were formerly shipped in the same condition East. In 1861, however, the fur house of A. MILLER was established on Montgomery-street, and subsequently the house of H. LIEBES & Co., No. 129 Montgomery-street. Mr. LIEBES was educated in the fur house of NICOLAY & SON, London, and Mr. BEHLOW, one of the most skillful cutters in the country, with the house of RUSZITS, New-York. These two firms commenced the manufacture of the furs here, and have prosecuted it with the greatest success. The art of tanning and cutting the furs requires much judgment and dexterity. The delicate furs, like the sable and ermine, for instance, when received, are greasy, with the flesh adhering to the skin. In order to remove the grease from the fur, the skins are placed in a cylinder filled with mahogany sawdust. This, revolving with more or less rapidity, dries out the grease. The skins are then turned inside out, and, so to speak, washed violently in butter. They are then scraped with a knife. The cleaning is completed by occasionally beating with a stick and combing the fur. This process, skillfully performed, reduces the skin to the soft flexibility which characterizes Alexandre's gloves. The skin is then ready for the cutter. The problem is so to cut a sable of some eight inches long that it will form a *fichu Russe*, or large cape, for a lady, thirty-three inches in length. These highly-admired garments are produced here in a style far superior to the Eastern manufacture, and at much less prices. These facts are now so well known that the current of orders for the goods which formerly ran from here to the East, is now reversed, and our manufacturers are receiving orders from the East for their goods. Ladies visiting the East take their supplies of furs from here, where they are sure of obtaining the genuine article, well made, at prices far below the Eastern values. This trade is but commenced, and there is no doubt but that, as the general commerce of this city increases, multiplying the vessels which go for fish or general merchandise to all sections of the Pacific coast, the means of increasing the supply of furs at cheapening rates will increase in the same proportion, causing this city to become the initial point for the fur trade of the whole country.

ELECTION HUMORS.

An Eccentric Wager in San Francisco—The Loser Plays upon a Hand-Organ through the Streets.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of Sept. 12, gives the following account of an occurrence in that city, brief mention of which has already been made:

Some days before the election, when it was generally conceded that the State would go for GORHAM, but the city would give the Democratic ticket a small majority, Mr. HIGGINS, a warm friend of Mr. GORHAM, bantered MICHAEL HAYES, an equally warm friend of Mr. HAIGHT, for a bet in any shape on the result. HAYES fought shy, but finally said, "I will bet you $100 that I will propose a bet you will not accept." The bet was taken, and HAYES proposed to carry a hand-organ through Montgomery-street by daylight playing before all the banks and hotels, and solicit contributions for the orphans, the proceeds to be equally divided between the Protestant and Catholic asylums, if HAIGHT did not carry the city by 1,500 majority, and if he did not carry it by that number, HIGGINS was to do the same thing. The bet was made and HIGGINS lost. Now mark the result: Anywhere outside of California the terms of the wager would have been carried out, attracting a big crowd, and creating much talk for a few days, but there it would have ended. Here, however, the people took the joke to heart, and called on all the candidates, elected and defeated, to walk side by side in the procession, and assist in the collection of the funds, and to their credit be it said, most of them—GORHAM did not come up to the mark, however—accepted the challenge, and turned out.

At 10 A. M. yesterday I rode through Montgomery-street, and found it packed from end to end with men, women and children, while every window was full, and every balcony was black with heads. At 11 A. M. the *cortegè* turned into Montgomery-street, and fifty policemen, on horseback and on foot, commenced struggling with the heaving mas of humanity to clear the way for the passage southward. First came a full brass band, playing "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Marching Through Georgia," &c., &c. Then two collectors with huge buckskin bags to receive the silver and gold which was rained down from roof, balcony and window in showers, as the procession advanced. Then came MICHAEL HAYES, the winner of the wager, carrying a large tin box, capable of holding thousands of dollars, which he expressed a determination to fill before night. Next followed WILLIAM T. HIGGINS, who was flanked on either side by two friends, one carrying a monkey and the other a splendid floral ornament. Next appeared the two Treasurers for the occasion, Messrs. MYLES D. SWEENEY and J. B. BADGER, seated in a coach, from which each held suspended a canvas bag as large as a flour sack, labeled—"Remember the Orphans." After them followed several of the elected and defeated candidates and a host of people. The first halt was made as soon as the organ grinder had crossed Jackson-street, when the crowd were clamorous to judge of HIGGINS' music-grinding powers, and he played, but among the babel of shouts, hurrahs and laughter, not a note could be heard twenty feet from him. For three mortal hours the Police struggled to clear the way, and fought with the good-humored crowd for a passage for the procession, before it reached its destination, less than half a mile from the starting point.

A $1,000 were gathered on the first block and the start was hardly made. A long row of teams to carry provisions and clothing, anything for the benefit of the orphans, followed the performers, and no less than ten wagon loads, worth some thousands of dollars, were gathered in this manner. Flour, bread, confectionery, clothing, fruit, even huge packages of tobacco and boxes of cigars, intended to be sold for the orphans' benefit, were tumbled into the wagons as they passed along. The scene fairly beggared description. I doubt if its equal could be found anywhere out of California. It was a perfect carnival of reckless, extravagant, prodigal alms-giving. As the procession struggled along carriages were overturned, women upset and men thrown down and trampled on, but the utmost good will and hilarity everywhere prevailed. The *Alta* of this morning says:

A halt was ordered at California-street, while the Collectors visited the Board of Brokers, the several banks and insurance offices contageous to the Merchants' Exchange, the receptacles of donations receiving respectable additions at every place visited. Resuming the march southwardly, halts were made before the Odd Fellows' Hall, and McCreary's Buildings on Pine-street, and finally drew up in front of the Russ House. On the opposite side of the street is Platt's Hall, in which the Mercantile Library is located. As along the previous part of the route, the windows and balconies here were occupied by spectators, the majority being ladies. At this point a shower of small coin was thankfully gathered, while the contribution collected by the lady boarders in the Russ, was included in one package, and must have amounted to a considerable sum. Slowly the cortege advanced to the Occidental, where another purse was made up by the fair inhabitants, and coin faily rrained upon the gatherers from outsiders. The Lick House and the lady occupants of that princely establishment, were not a whit behind their predecessors in testifying their devotion to the cause of charity. At the Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Bush and Jansome streets, a considerable sum was rained down upon the heads of the collectors and a handsome purse of coin, contributed by the boarders, passed into the general reservoir. By degrees the crowd drew nearer and nearer to the point of termination, the corner of Market-street, where the final halt was made, and HIGGINS' occupation as organ-grinder was *ausgespeilt*. The money-bags were here collected and the boxes in the carriage removed, and all were deposited in the Hibernia Bank. No correct estimate of the amount of money contributed can be formed, as several contributions from companies and individuals were represented by checks on banks or inclosed in purses and parcels, the contents of which could not be counted at the moment of reception, but enough is known to insure that the sum will not fall short of $6,000 (gold coin) and it may reach $10,090. Two hours after this procession had passed I walked through Montgomery-street, and hardly heard the matter mentioned.

The New-Orleans School Boards—Decision of Judge Duplantier.

Judge DUPLANTIER, of the Sixth District Court, has rendered the long-looked-for decision in regard to the rights of the two School Boards. The following are the points of the decision:

1. The joint resolution declaring a vacancy in the School Board was null and void, because two-thirds of the members of either Board of the Common Council did not vote for the resolution. Lower Board, 9 to 5; Upper Board, 5 to 3.

2. The resolution was also void because never signed by the President of the Lower Board, or the Mayor, and never promulgated.

3. The resolutions repealing all ordinances touching the public schools were null, because they conflicted with act of Legislature, and were violative of charter, because passed by both Boards same day.

The Judge therefore adjudged and decreed that no judgment be rendered so far as concerned the eight defendants, B. WAPLES, W. E. READ, J. P. BECKER and others, until they be properly brought before the Court by legal citation. He further adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in the case for the relators against the defendants, J. WHITE, J. P. SMITH, W. H. HIRE and others, and that these last named be declared not qualified to fill the office of school directors of the public schools of New-Orleans; that they be forbidden to perform the duties of the trust, and that the proceedings be paid by them.

The Proposed Removal of Genesee College.

From the Utica Herald, Oct. 5.

The subject of the removal of the Methodist Epicopal College from Lima has by no means been abandoned by the Oneida and Black River Conference; on the contrary, their late unsuccessful efforts have only made them the more determined to effect the removal of the college to some locality which will infuse new life into the institution. A long and practical step toward this much-desired end has already been taken by Rev. Mr. CARAHER, of the Oneida Conference. This gentleman emphasizes his opinion in favor of removal with a subscription of $10,000 for the endowment of a Latin Chair. Several opinions of this character may prove so strong that Lima College will see it to be her duty to yield to that influence. Already several other gentlemen in this conference are looking to the endowment of other professorships. On the part of Oneida Rev. A. B. GREGG is laboring for the removal, and Rev. Messrs. EWING, PHELPS and LYFORD on the part of Black River.

Progress of the Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Sept. 29.

The following table exhibits the progress of yellow fever deaths in this city from week to week since July 13:

Week ending July 13	3	Week ending Aug. 24	69
Week ending July 20	2	Week ending Aug. 31	126
Week ending July 27	5	Week ending Sept. 7	212
Week ending Aug. 3	9	Week ending Sept. 14	354
Week ending Aug. 10	14	Week ending Sept. 21	398
Week ending Aug. 17	12	Week ending Sept. 28	492

The increase has been gradual and steady during the whole time with the exception of two weeks, one the week ending Aug. 17, when there was a decrease of two deaths by that disease. How much longer it will continue to increase baffles the judgment of the most skillful physicians to determine. Three deaths by yellow fever were reported for the week ending June 29. Since that time it is more than ninety days. If the existing epidemic owes its origin to the deaths of the Captain and other officers of the bark *Florence Peters*, from Havana, one of which occurred July 13, and many of the physicians are of the opinion it does, then seventy-seven days have elapsed since the seeds of the disease were planted in our city. The disease prevails among all classes and all nationalities.

THE MARYLAND ORDNANCE.

Correspondence Between the National and State Authorities Relative to Arms for Maryland.

Some of the Baltimore papers publish copies of the correspondence between the authorities of Maryland and the War Department at Washington, in reference to the application made by Gov. SWANN for certain ordnance and ordnance stores, in commutation of the quota of arms to which, under existing laws, the State is entitled. The correspondence is embraced in a letter from Gen. JOHN S. BERRY, Adjutant-General of the State, to Gov. SWANN. It opens with a letter from the Governor to the Adjutant-General, in which he said that certain arms belonging to the State passed into the hands of the Government during the war and have never been returned; and directed him to inquire whether the Government would assist the State in reorganizing her militia, either by returning these arms or by the supply of any apportionment to which it may be entitled. This letter was written on the 21st of May last, and on the day following the Adjutant-General called upon Secretary STANTON, and was told that if any arms were due to the State they should be furnished at once. Subsequently Mr. STANTON said that Gen. BERRY could make his requisition for all kinds of arms, or for all of one kind, and upon approval of the Chief of Ordnance's report, an order would be made for their issue. Gen. BERRY accordingly made a requisition for the following ordnance and ordnance stores in commutation of the quota of arms to which the State is entitled: 18 light 12-pounder Napoleon guns, 18 gun carriages, 18 caissons, 72 sets wheel (single) harness, 72 sets lead (single) harness, each complete; 18 artillery sabres and belts, 36 satchels, 36 lanyards, 3 guidons, with the necessary spongers, rammers, &c. The value of the stores asked for exceeded the allotment of $24,574 32 due the State, and Gen. BERRY asked that the excess be charged to the State, to be liquidated by future quotas from the Government. To this requisition Secretary STANTON replied under date of June 5:

"In respect to the requisition of the Adjutant of Maryland for ordnance and ordnance stores for the State of Maryland, I have the honor to inform you that the Chief of Ordnance reports that the requisition amounts in value to about $40,000, and the quota due the State, under the law of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia, amounts to $24,574 32. This Department does not feel authorized to comply with the requisition beyond the value of the quota due the State; but if requisition is made for the amount due the State of Maryland, an order will be made for the issue thereof."

The requisition was accordingly reduced from three to two (not complete) batteries, the excess then being about $1,000. Gen. BERRY also remarked verbally to Secretary STANTON that the excess in the original requisition was quite beyond his calculation of the figures furnished him by the Chief of Ordnance. The reduced requisition was handed to the Chief of Ordnance at Secretary STANTON's request. A month later Gen. BERRY wrote again in reference to the matter and received a reply that the requisition had been submitted to the Secretary of War for his action, and had not been returned. No further progress was made, although a few letters passed, until the 19th of August last, when Gen. BERRY renewed his requisition. The result he thus states:

Receiving no response from Gen. GRANT, I waited an hour at the War Department, and to my question whether he had received my letter of the 19th inst., and what action he would take, he informed me that when he entered upon the duties of his office at the War Department he found a great deal of unfinished business, among which was the requisition referred to, which Mr. STANTON had not acted upon. Gen. GRANT—"You have made requisition for artillery alone, and it looks to me as if you had bought ordnance for the other arms of the service, because you could purchase them cheaper than the Government would furnish them." I answered, "I am very frank to say the reason you assign is entirely correct; the difference between our purchase and the Government's charge being nearly five dollars ($5) on each musket. We could not do other than act for the interest of the State we represent." Gen. GRANT said, "I suppose you found that you could not purchase artillery." I answered, "We can purchase artillery, but the price being about the same that the Government charges, we gave the Government the preference to an amount nearly equal to her indebtedness to the State of Maryland." Gen. GRANT then said: "I do not think that the law means that, when requisition is made for arms, it shall be for all of one kind." I answered, "that very question I propounded to Mr. STANTON, who answered, 'You can make your requisition for all kinds of arms, or for all of one kind, and they will be issued at once for the amount due.'" Gen. GRANT said: "I will examine the law and report."

The Civil Process Case in Wilmington, N. C.—Instructions from Gen. Canby.

From the Wilmington Post, Oct. 3.

We stated in yesterday's issue that United States Marshal GOODLOE had again ordered Deputy Marshal NEFF, of this city, to execute the process of the District Court against certain parties, and that its enforcement had been stayed by Col. FRANK, Post Commandant, until instructions in reference to the matter had been received from District Headquarters. Gen. CANBY has since been heard from. A dispatch was received from him yesterday by Col. FRANK, directing him not to oppose the execution of the process in the case of KAHNWEILER & BROTHER. None of the other defendants of the process were mentioned, and full instructions, it was stated, would be forwarded by mail. Thus has this long vexed question at length been set at rest, and a precedent afforded by which, it is supposed, action in other like cases can be taken.

Appropriations of Public Money—Legal Decision.

We learn from the Connersville (Ind.) *Telegraph* that Judge WILSON, of that Circuit, rendered an important decision in the Fayette County Circuit Court at its late term, which will have the effect to stop the appropriation of funds by public agents without the authority of law. It appears that Mr. HOUSTON, of that county, brought suit in behalf of the people of that county against the County Commissioners to recover from them personally a donation of $5,000 made by the County Commissioners out of the Treasury of the county to HENRY C. LORD, of Cincinnati, for the construction of his railroad through Fayette County. The case was argued at the last term of the Court, before Judge WILSON, by Judge REID, of Connersville, and Judge PERKINS, of this city, against the Commissioners, and BENJAMIN F. CLAYPOOL, Esq., of Connersville, in their behalf. The Commissioners had agreed to donate $10,000 to secure the construction of the Whitewater Valley Railroad through Fayette County, and one-half had been paid. Judge WILSON held the Commissioners had no authority by law to make the donation, and that they were therefore personally liable for the money.

Bank Robbery in Missouri—$20,000 Stolen.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Advertiser, Oct. 1.

The savings bank of STONE, MCCARTY & Co., of Independence, Mo., was entered by burglars on Saturday night last, and robbed of about $20,000. The exact amount is not yet ascertained. The door was not barred, only locked, the officers having every confidence in the safe, which was of the most substantial character. The door of the safe was secured by a combination lock of the most approved pattern. The burglar, however, had a key the exact counterpart of the one which unlocked the safe. This key was broken in the attempt to unlock the safe, or after it was unlocked, or in the attempt to withdraw it, and one-half left in the aperture. There were signs that a wrench had been used, but there were no other signs of violence to be discovered. One box of money was entirely overlooked by the thieves, and a $500 greenback was found in one of the boxes which had been used for holding money. Several special depositors are heavy losers. N. B. STONE had some $5,000 to $6,000 on special deposit, and others whose names we did not learn. The bank is not a heavy loser, the balance on hand being between $2,000 and $3,000. The Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association lost about $1,500, which the Secretary did not have time to count Saturday night, but folded in an envelope and made a special deposit. It is perfectly certain that the burglar had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the premises, and was an adept in unlocking combination locks. There is no clue as yet discovered to the robbers.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A German paper published in San Francisco says of the recent election in California: "The first result of this victory will be the repeal of the Sunday law. As soon as the election was over the Legislative delegation declared that they will introduce a repeal bill at the earliest moment; and Mr. HAIGHT voluntarily declared that he would prove to his German friends by his actions that he is against a Sunday law. The German population voted the Democratic ticket because they were firmly convinced that this was the only way to destroy the Sunday law."

Gen. CARL SCHURZ spoke in Cleveland, Ohio, the 3d inst. He said, in his opening remarks, that he desired to contradict the statement made some time since, by a Democratic paper, that he had counseled his fellow-Germans to abandon the Republicans, on account of the temperance question, and affiliate with the Democrats. He had never so advised. The great controlling issue of popular liberty was too important to be lost sight of, at this time, for any minor issue.

Full returns of the election from thirty-one counties in Alabama, having an aggregate registration of one hundred and four thousand, foot up sixty-three thousand votes. Nearly all are for the Convention. The remaining thirty-one counties, having a registration of fifty-eight thousand, will secure a Convention by a surplus of at least ten thousand. The election passed off quietly, though great efforts were made to prevent voting.

The complete official returns of registration in the seven counties composing the military post of Wilmington, N. C., foot up 8,760 whites, and 8,687 blacks. Of the whites 106, and of the blacks 32, were rejected. These counties are New-Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Robeson, Duplin and Sampson.

Crawford County, in Southern Kansas, which four years ago was wild, unbroken prairie, it is said now has 20,000 inhabitants. It was a portion of the "neutral lands," where during the war no man's life was safe. It was then overrun with bushwhackers and marauders, but now the most luxurious crops are being raised there.

J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State of Kentucky, has replied to Gov. BROWNLOW's card, and denies that his speech was intended as an attack upon the latter. He also says that he protested against the appointment of J. J. NOAH to the office of Chancellor.

The jail at South Danvers, Mass., was entered on the night of the 3d inst., and all the liquors recently seized by the State constabulary and placed there for safe keeping were retaken by parties leaving no trace by which they may be discovered.

The "Red String" organizations in the South, it is said, are being rapidly dissolved. One in North Carolina recently held a meeting for the purpose of reorganizing, and out of forty-four old members only four reënlisted.

It is expected that 500 delegates will attend the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations in Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday and Friday next.

The new hotel at Gorham, N. H., called the Glen Cottage, (not the Glen House,) was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, the 2d instant.

Gen. SCHOFIELD had so far recovered his health as to be able to ride out on the 1st inst.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

According to the *Liberte* a meeting of the shareholders in the Wiesbaden and Ems Kursaale was held last week at the former place, to consider the conditions proposed by the Prussian Government for the prolongation of the gambling in those two popular Rhenish watering places. The terms offered by the Government on which the tables might be kept open till the 31st of December, 1870, were the creation of a reserve fund. The company was to pay to the town 400,000 florins on the 31st of December, 1867; a like sum on the 31st of December, 1868, and 200,000 florins on the last day of December, 1869—altogether a million of florins, or £86,000. The shareholders rejected this proposal as ruinous, and will submit a counter proposition. Homburg is in a similar dilemma.

Variegated marble, it is announced, may be imitated in all the rich-colored veins for which some species of it are distinguished. For this purpose a solid block of marble, to be treated, is first warmed in an oven to open its pores, after which the colors are applied. These consist of an alcoholic solution of alkanet root, to produce a rich lavender, a madder lake to make a crimson, indigo to produce a blue, verdigris green, and gamboge yellow. They are put on according to the fancy and taste of the artist, so as to form the desired patterns, after which the marble is again warmed to make it absorb the colors.

"A few years ago," says the Paris *Figaro*, "when a man of elegant appearance and irreproachably dressed entered one of our theatres people used to say, 'It is an Englishman.' Now-a-days, when one remarks in the orchestra stalls a soft dirty hat and a red flannel shirt, one may, without fear of mistake, exclaim, 'It is an Englishman.' Why and how has this change come to pass? It is a mystery. XAVIER AUBRIET, however, has found an explanation for this atrocious unceremoniousness, and for these ignominious costumes. 'The English,' he says, 'travel abroad to wear out their old clothes.'"

The English *Independent* declares that the claim of the African to equal mental capacity with the European is illustrated, by the case of young JAMES SOLOMON, a pure negro, who has taken a first-class second division certificate in the Oxford Middle Class examination, and means to matriculate in the London University at Christmas. Dr. ALDOM, of Leyton, his tutor, states that he is the son of a native Wesleyan minister on the Gold Coast, and when he came to England he had had no teaching but what he received in a native school.

GARIBALDI has addressed a letter to the Italian journals ridiculing the report that he fled from Geneva. He had said before going to all his friends that he would have to leave at the time he did leave, and that there was no secresy whatever in the act of his departure. As to the Congress, there were differences of opinion, no doubt, and this is not to be wondered at, considering the police agents who were there with the object of causing a disturbance. But it was no *fiasco;* on the contrary, a great good was done to humanity.

Sir CHARLES LYELL concluded, thirty-two years ago, from an examination of some ancient sea marks on the Swedish coast, that the peninsula was rising at the rate of three feet a century. The Earl of Selkirk, from a recent examination of the same marks, came to an opposite conclusion, which he has communicated to the Royal Geographical Society. The change in the position of the marks he attributes to fluctuations in the level of the water, and not to any upward movement of the land.

A German newspaper says: "Two years ago, Mr. CHRISTIAN SEGEMAYER became father of his fifty-eighth child. His first wife gave birth to twenty-three, of which six were twins and eleven single-born children; his second wife to nineteen, and the third and yet living wife is mother to sixteen children. Of these fifty-eight children twenty-eight are living, all being daughters, and the man has never been sick, and enjoys good health, as do his children."

Progress has been made in the new uniforms which are to do away with the traditional Austrian white coat and blue trousers. The trousers are to be red, rather loose, and to be worn in boots which come up to the calf. Instead of the white coat there is to be a short gray blouse, fastened with a belt round the waist. The cap remains the old forage cap, but it will be gray like the blouse. The whole looks smart, as far as one can judge from single soldiers, and it certainly is a comfortable dress. A certain number of uniforms have been distributed to each regiment of the line in garrison in Vienna as a trial. If it answers it is to be introduced for the whole infantry.

"The receipts of the Universal Exposition," says the *Nord*, "from the 1st of April to the 10th September, are estimated at seven millions and a half of francs. Therefore, during the seven weeks or nearly so which the Exhibition has still to remain open, a million and a half of francs must be received in order to attain the sum of nine millions required to cover the expenditure. That this result will be obtained is not improbable."

The English papers announce the death in the parish of St. Martin, Colchester, of Mrs. ANN RUMSEY, widow, in her 104th year. It is an interesting circumstance that she was the daughter of the celebrated circumnavigator, Capt. COOK, who was massacred by the natives of Owhyhee, in the South Sea Islands, and that she was born only a few years after the accession of GEORGE III. to the throne of England.

The masked athlete of the Hippodrome has been unmasked by accident. He is not an Emperor, nor a King, nor a Count, nor a Baron, nor a Sir Loin, but simply DELIGNE, the *professeur de boxe*. He was struggling with the famous BONNET, the wrestler, when the accident occurred. It will give rise to a process. The French have become the veritable *plaideurs* of the old comedy.

It is said that a Frenchman has discovered the causes of the potato disease, and can produce it or evade it at pleasure. The Marquis DE HAVRINCOURT says that he has seen patches of potatoes diseased and healthy growing side by side under the guardian care of this *savant*. It is to be hoped that the discovery is real; if so, the agricultural population will bless the name of the wise Frenchman.

According to the *Avenir National*, the settlement of the affairs of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN has led to unpleasant disputes between the Austrian and Belgian royal families, and even a *procès* between them is regarded as probable. The point chiefly in litigation is whether the Archduchess CHARLOTTE or the Archduke FRANCIS CHARLES, uncle of the deceased, should be named general legatee.

The Posen *Journal* states that in the arrondissement of Chodczieson, Province of Posen, the authorities forgot an entire village in carrying out the elections for the Parliament in the North. The electoral lists for the little town of Dratzig had not been drawn up, and, consequently, the electors in that locality could not be permitted to vote.

Among other new and ingenious methods of obtaining publicity in Paris is that of the dog advertisement. A bookseller, who publishes a guide, sends dogs about the streets. Attached to their ears is a small handsome card, on which is printed "Don't travel without my Guide," the name and address, of course, being given underneath.

Three of the Spanish refugees write to the *Siècle* to deny that the late meeting of their number which was held at Paris was intended to impugn the conduct of Gen. PRIM. All that took place showed once more "that Gen. PRIM is still the courageous and persevering patriot who shrinks from no sacrifice that can contribute to the improvement of his country."

According to the latest official statistics contained in the *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch*, Java, the tiger has, in one single year, consumed 148 human beings, and in another 131. The crocodiles cleared an average of 50 people a year, while serpents account for between 22 and 43.

The London *Orchestra* says there is no truth in the reported tour of GRISI and MARIO to America—at least for the present; since MARIO goes to Russia for the Winter season.

THE GRANT FAMILY.—In the churchyard in Windsor, Conn., says the New-Haven *Journal & Courier*, are a number of ancient tombstones erected to the memory of the members of the Grant family. A genealogical investigator has traced Gen. GRANT's family back to its first appearance in this country. MATTHEW GRANT and SUSANNA ROCKWELL sailed from Plymouth, Eng., March 20, 1630, in the *Mary & John*, and arrived at Nantucket May 30. Mr. GRANT settled at Dorchester, Mass., but in 1635-6 removed to Connecticut, settled with others at New-Dorchester, afterward named Windsor, where for many years he was principal Surveyor of Land, Town Clerk and Deacon. Here he married, in 1665, SUSANNA ROCKWELL, then a widow with five children. He died in 1681, aged eighty. RUTH ROCKWELL, the second daughter of SUSANNA GRANT, married CHRISTOPHER HUNTINGTON, and their great grand-daughter, MARTHA HUNTINGTON, married NOAH GRANT, a great grandson of MATTHEW. From this marriage came a second NOAH GRANT, a captain in the old French war. The third son, of this Capt. NOAH GRANT, who also bore the name of NOAH, resided in Coventry, Conn., and had a son named for Hon. JESSE ROOT, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from 1796 to 1807, and this JESSE ROOT GRANT is the father of ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Fugitive Cretans in Greece—Relief Solicited.

Thirty-five thousand women and children flying from unhappy Crete, and the ferocity of the Turks, have sought an asylum in Greece. The Government and inhabitants of Greece, as well as Greco-American, English and other foreign committees, have rendered every assistance to these unfortunates within their means. But the number of these victims of the Mussulman fanaticism is so great that the means of these charitable committees are exhausted. In view of the approaching Winter and the terrible dilemma in which these unfortunates are situated, the Government of Greece has authorized the undersigned to open monthly subscriptions at his office, No. 47 Exchange-place, and to solicit contributions from the generous American public, in the name of Christianity and philanthropy.

D. N. BOTASSI, Consul of Greece,
Post-office Box No. 6,739.

NEW-YORK, Oct., 1867.

Improvements at Hoboken—The New Depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad—The Ferries.

Several improvements are in progress at Hoboken of great importance to the traveling public. When completed they will add greatly to the comfort of those crossing the ferries or using the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. STEVENS, the proprietor of the ferries, has led off in the work by building new, spacious and handsome ferry-houses, which, in their arrangements and fittings, are perhaps superior to any in this vicinity. The Morris and Essex Railroad Company is now preparing to remove its old depot, or rather to build a new one in close proximity to the new ferry-houses, so that passengers can step at once from the ferry-house into the depot. The Company at first proposed to construct their new depot on a line with that at present in use, but somewhat nearer the water. As this location, however, would have compelled passengers to walk about 100 feet from the depot to the ferry-houses the Company decided to abandon this project and to purchase sufficient land to enable them to place the depot close to the new ferry-houses. The strip of land purchased for this purpose runs from the corner of the house just above the old hotel, known as the "Hoboken House," to the south-east corner of the new ferry-houses, and includes within its boundaries a portion of the old ferry-houses and also the old "Hoboken House." The latter, it will be remembered, was once surrounded by a pleasant garden, and was a favorite resort of the residents of Hoboken. It is probable that this hotel will be allowed to stand, as it will form a convenient place for the sale of refreshments.

The new depot will be 600 feet in length by 75 in breadth. It will be divided down the centre, so that incoming passengers, who will alight on the south side, will not come in contact with outgoing passengers. The freight department will be kept entirely distinct. The depot will contain waiting-rooms, each forty-five feet square, ladies' retiring-rooms, closets, lavatories, &c. The piles on which it is to rest have nearly all been driven, and as soon as the foundation is formed the tracks will be laid and the cars run down to the ferry houses. This, it is thought, can be done within a month from this date. The erection of the depot itself will of course take some time. When all is ready, however, passengers from this side will be able to reach the cars in from two to three minutes less time than heretofore.

The Company is also busy building new piers for the accommodation of its City freight business. One has just been completed and the other is progressing rapidly. As the Company now own over 700 feet of water-front, it has ample room for all the improvements contemplated.

As a Love Token Phalon & Son's Matchless extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is the most appropriate in the whole catalogue of souvenirs. Cupid—fresh from his nest of rose leaves and with their aroma on his wings—could not infuse into the air such enchanting fragrance.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Away with those Poisonous Washes for the hair, before you are paralyzed. Use TILTON'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR. Warranted the best in use. They contain neither nitrate of silver nor lac sulphur, and no sediment. For sale by druggists. Manufactory, No. 763 Broadway, New-York.

Reform for Ladies—Physical Culture applied to the bust. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Elevator develop the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 26th-st. Send for Circulars.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Most Celebrated Fabricants of Upholstery Goods, Lace Curtains and Linens have been engaged in manufacturing the choice fabrics now open for examination. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DWIGHT—CLARK.—In the First Unitarian Church, at Portland, Me., on Thursday, Oct. 3, by Rev. S. P. Parker, D. D., Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, of New-York City, to Miss CHARLOTTE CLARK, daughter of Cyrus S. Clark, of Portland.

DIED.

BONNOLL.—On Friday, Oct. 4, SARAH E., wife of Edward Bonnoll, and daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann Vermilyea.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church in Macdougal-st., opposite Vandam-st., on Monday morning, Oct. 7, at at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

FRAZEE.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, RICHARD R. FRAZEE, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., without further notice. His remains will be interred at Scotch Plains, N. J.

LIEDIG.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 4, Miss EMMA LIEDIG, aged 28 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral at Dr. Smith's Church, corner of Hanson and Tompkins places, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this day.

MORTIMER.—At Harlingen, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 4, ADELE LOUISE, only daughter of John C. and Marie L. Mortimer, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 54 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STORY.—On Thursday, Oct. 3, Mrs. A. W. STORY, in the 77th year of her age, widow of the late Thomas W. Story, of the United States Navy.

The funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 63 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

STOUVENEL.—At Milford, Penn., on Thursday evening, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, JOHN B. STOUVENEL, aged 63 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the foot of Chambers-st., (Erie Railroad,) on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance to convey the relatives and friends of the family, who are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

STEPHENSON.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, Oct. 5, STEPHEN TYNG, infant son of Rev. C. S. and Ellen A. Stephenson, aged 7 months and 15 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, Dupont-st., between Franklin-st., and Union-av., Greenpoint, on Monday, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WOODRUFF.—At Fairmount, Westchester County, on Friday, Oct. 4, of hasty consumption, OLIVER LORD WOODRUFF.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Oliver Woodruff, Fairmount-av., Fairmount, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Tremont Station to meet the 2 o'clock train from 42d-st., Harlem Railroad Depot.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. Dr. BECKWITH of New-Orleans (Bishop elect of Georgia) will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY morning, Oct. 6, at half past ten o'clock, on which occasion a collection will be taken up, in behalf of the sufferers by the epidemic at New-Orleans.

CITY MISSIONS.—Preaching and other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
6. No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8. No. 296 Spring, 3½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. No. 212 Grand, 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.
16. No. 273 West 25th, 7½ P. M.
18. No. 176 West 2d, 7½ P. M.
20. No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

REV. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING, in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on the *Life and Services of St. Peter*, and in the EVENING a sermon to honest-hearted people in answer to the question *What Must I do to be Saved?* The services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at the close of the evening service.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 6th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, 57th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—There will be three services in this Church on SUNDAY, Oct. 6. The Rector will preach at the morning (10½ o'clock) and evening (7½ o'clock) services, and Rev. CLARENCE BUEL at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, CORNER of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Rev. EDWARD JESSUP, Rector.—The elaborate decorations which this church has been receiving during the Summer being completed, the reopening will take place on SUNDAY, Oct. 6. Service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Right Rev. Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, is expected to preside, and to preach the sermons.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Dr. and Mrs. PALMER, at the urgent request of the Pastor and members, have consented to take charge of the afternoon and evening service, commencing at 3 and 7 o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

CLERICAL CONVERSION TO SPIRITUALISM.—The eminent and eloquent BRUCE will speak in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway at 10½ and 7½ o'clock on *The Church and Reform, The Consciousness of a Spiritual World as the Basis of Philosophy and Religion.* The same subject for free discussion at 3 o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Service on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at the Chapel of the Rutgers Female College, 5th-av., and continue every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., until the completion of the new church edifice corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st. By the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 7TH-AV., BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 3 P. M. and 7½ in the evening, by Rev. J. T. LANING, of Pennsylvania. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M. The public are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. E. L. JANES, former Pastor. Sacrament at close of morning service. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Jacob's first Journey from Home; or, the Young Man Setting Out in Life.* Young people specially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY the Rector, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, will preach the fifteenth anniversary sermon at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service being for deaf-mutes. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ P. M.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN, TRANCE speaker, will address the Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, on subjects given by the audience. The Children's Lyceum will meet at 12 M. Sociable on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in 34th-st., near Broadway, (Rev. Dr. John Thomson's,) on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Moderator, Rev. F. L. PATTON.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, pastor. Interesting exercises SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., including the service of ordination. Preaching and baptizing at 7½ P. M. Service at Bethany Mission, Broadway and 84th-st., at 3½ P. M.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF SAINT Thomas' Church—Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—Public worship at this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered after morning service. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. S. WILLIAMS, of Norfolk, Va., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Sunday-school and Bible Classes for adults at 9 and 2.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine Service on SUNDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the Hall, on the northwest corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach at both services.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—4th-av., corner of 129th-st., (National Hall.)—Rev. E. G. BROOKS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will commence his labors in this church on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Administration of the Lord's Supper at 3½ P. M.

APPROACHING DOOM OF NATIONS.—Bishop SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Four Horns and Four Carpenters.*

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches on SUNDAY NIGHT, in Dr. Cheever's Church, on *Lay Preachers in London, and their Success Among the Masses.* Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS will sing. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—There will be evening service and a sermon in this church on SUNDAY, and on every Sunday during the Winter, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. A circle at 10½ A. M.; conference at 3½ P. M. and lecture or trance speaking by A. C. ROBINSON, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH CHAPEL, 52D-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject: *The Mountains of Blessing and Cursing.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Coming of the Lord.* Subject in connection—*Who is god in America?* Seats free. No collection.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. THOS. STREET, having lately returned from Europe, will reoccupy the pulpit of this church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH, CORNER OF Prince and Thompson sts. Rev. FREDERICK SILL, Pastor, resumes its evening services at 7½. Sittings free, with usual offertory.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Entrance on 34th-st. in the Everett Building. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DUANE M. E. CHURCH, IN HUDSON-st., near Spring-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½, by Rev. JOHN PARKER, of Harlem, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, THOS. B. SMITH.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. LORD, MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½. Strangers invited.

CHRIST CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH, CORner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., will be reopened TO-DAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. EWER.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Live Church.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (late Free Episcopal Chapel,) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th-sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Rev. SAML. P. HERRON will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st., near Broadway, Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Service on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. BROWN. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 226 8th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

WANTED—PRACTICAL WEAVERS TO weave a coarse fabric, who have been used to power looms. Apply at No. 386 Bleecker-st., near West 11th-st., in the basement, at 9 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 3, 1867.

81,000	U.S. 6s. '81.C.	110⅝
19,000	do	110⅝
1,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	112
20,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s. C. '64	108⅝
28,000	do	108⅝
300,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	108⅝
150,000	do	108⅝
250,000	do	108⅝
7,000	U.S. 5-20s. C. '65, New Is.	107
34,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	100½
1,000	U.S. 5-20, C., '67 N. Is.	107⅛
500	do	107⅛
62,000	Tr. N. 7-10s, 2d Ser.	106
1,000	do 3d Series	105⅞
4,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c.	63⅝
5,000	do	63¼
11,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	104⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	61⅞
10,000	do 2d call	62
10,000	O. & M. C.	26⅝
50,000	do	26⅝
5,000	Ohio Prf. C.	72⅞
8,000	Erie 3d M.	98½
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	85
1,000	M. C. 8s. N. Bs.	109
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	91
250	West. U. T. ...c	35⅞
100	do	35⅞
100	do	35⅝
300	do ...s3	35⅝
200	do ...c	35¾
200	do ...b26	36⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	112½
100	do	112½
20	Mer. Union Ex	24
50	do	24½
300	Adams Ex. Co.	60
5	do	59
6	Wells Fargo Ex.	56
100	do	55½
20	do	55½
32	U. S. Ex. Co	58
300	Tol. Wab. & W.Pf.c	64

220	N. Y. Cen.	110⅝
300	do	110⅝
600	do	110⅝
100	do ...b30	110⅝
300	do ...b3	110⅝
100	do ...c	110⅝
100	do ...2d call...c	110⅝
100	do	110⅝
100	do ...b10	110⅝
1200	Erie R. ...s3	65⅝
1600	do	65⅝
500	do	65⅝
200	do ...c	65⅝
35	do	65⅝
300	do ...2d call...c	65⅝
300	do	65⅝
100	do ...b30	65⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	128⅝
300	Reading R.	101⅝
200	do ...c	101
20	do	101⅛
100	do ...2d call	101⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	81
100	do	80⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	78⅞
100	do ...2d call	78⅝
50	Chic. & N. W.	43
1300	do	43⅛
600	do	43⅛
200	do ...s3	43
100	do	43⅝
300	Chic. & N. W. Pf. ...c	67
700	do	67⅝
500	do ...c	67⅝
100	do ...b3	67¼
300	do ...2d call...c	66⅞
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	127⅝
100	Chic. & R. I.	102⅝
500	do	102⅝
500	do	102⅝
300	do	102⅝
300	do	102⅝
5	Mil. & P. duC. 1st Pf.	95
100	Mil. & St. P. R	43
10	do	42
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅝
100	do	65⅝
7	N. J. Cen. R.	122⅝
20	do	122
100	P., F. W. & C.	100
300	do ...b3	100⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	West. U. Tel. ...c	36
1200	do ...c	35⅞
100	do ...s3	35⅝
300	do ...b5	36
3500	N.Y. Cen. R.	110⅝
500	do ...c	110⅝
500	do ...b10	110⅝
300	do	110⅝
200	do ...s30	110⅝
200	do ...b5	110⅝
100	do ...s3	110⅝
100	Erie Railroad ...c	65
100	do ...c	64⅞
2800	do	64⅝
300	do ...b3	65
100	do ...b10	65⅛
400	do ...s3	64⅞
200	do	64⅞
300	do ...b3	64⅞
400	Reading R.	101⅝
200	do ...c	101⅝
400	do ...b3	101⅝
300	do ...b10	101⅝

100	Amer. Ex. ...b10	60
100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	55
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	81
200	do ...c	80⅞
200	do ...b5	81
100	do	80⅞
600	do ...c	80⅞
300	do	80⅞
200	do ...b3	80⅞
800	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	102⅝
500	do	102⅝
100	do ...b15	102⅝
300	do ...b3	102⅝
100	do ...c	102⅝
400	Chi. & N. W. R.	43
500	do ...c	43
400	do	43⅛
200	do	43⅝
500	do ...s3	43
400	Chi. & N. W. P.	67
300	do ...c	67
400	do ...b3	67⅛
200	do ...s3	67

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	27
1000	do	27⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	60⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	36
100	do	36⅛
100	do ...b10	36
400	do ...c	36
200	do ...c	36⅛
300	do ...c	36⅛
100	do ...b5	36⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	111⅛
500	do	111⅛
1200	do	111⅛
1400	do	112
800	do	111⅝
600	do ...b10	112
100	do ...c	111⅞
200	do	111⅞
300	do ...b5	112
200	do ...s3	111⅝
100	do ...b10	112
200	do ...s5	111⅞
100	Erie R.	65⅝
400	do	65⅝
1600	do ...b5	65⅝
1400	do	65⅝
300	do ...s5	65⅝
200	do ...b5	65⅝
400	Reading R.	101⅝
300	do	101⅝
200	do ...b10	101⅝

800	M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
500	do ...c	81⅛
100	do ...b3	81⅝
200	do ...s3	81⅝
200	do ...b10	81⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts. ...b3	79
200	Cleve. & Tol	127⅝
400	Chic. R. I. & P.	103⅝
600	do	103⅝
300	do ...c	103⅝
200	do	103⅝
400	do ...b10	103⅝
200	do ...s3	103⅝
1600	Chi. & N. W.	43⅝
400	do	43⅝
600	do ...b3	43⅝
300	do ...c	43⅝
200	do ...b10	43⅝
300	do ...b30	44
200	do ...s3	43⅝
1400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	67⅝
2100	do	67⅝
100	do	67⅝
200	do ...b10	67⅝
300	do ...c	67⅝
500	do	67⅝
500	P. Ft. W. & C. ex-div	100⅝
200	do	101
100	do ...c	100⅝
200	do	101⅝
400	do ...c	101
100	do	101⅝
100	Ill. Central R.	122

SATURDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

The Money pressure of Friday was renewed to some extent among the Brokers this forenoon, but by 2 o'clock their Bank accounts were generally made up, reversing the order of Friday, when the severest pinch appeared to be at the very close of the day. The rates of interest, however, are firm, and the amelioration of the market thus far is only in the better facility of borrowing. This will be further improved on Monday by the figures of the Weekly Bank Averages, and the determination of the Quarterly Statement. The averages are $4,000,000 down in Loans and $3,600,000 down in Deposits; while the Greenbacks in Bank are $860,00 higher than last Monday. In point of lawful Money reserve to Deposits and Circulation the present return is stronger by $1,750,000 than on the previous report.

The Gold market was ¼@⅜ ⅌ per cent. lower than on Friday; the Cash Gold easy and high rates of interest paid for carrying over balances. The market was also made easier at the close of the day by the Cable telegrams from London and Frankfort. The Customs demand of the week fell off to $2,202,000, or $800,000 from the previous week, owing to the effect of the close Money market on the sales of General Foreign Merchandise out of Bond, such as Sugars, Coffee, Teas, &c. The Export of Gold and Silver for the week amounts to $297,393; the receipts from California $819,128. The sales of Gold to-day were at 145@144⅜.

The Public Funds recovered ¼@1 ⅌ cent. near the close of the day, closing in demand. The Railways were much excited in prices, in large demand throughout the day and especially buoyant on New-York Central, which sold up to 113 ⅌ cent. The Rock Island shares improved to 103⅞ ⅌ cent. on the declaration of the half-yearly Dividend of *five* ⅌ cent., with a reported surplus of *three* ⅌ cent. out of the net earnings of the six months after paying this Dividend and the Interest, Taxes and Leases of the half-year. There was also a large business done in the Northwest Stocks and in Erie, and although no Afternoon Boards were held the market continued active in the Long Room and on the Street to nearly 5 o'clock, closing as about as follows as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	101⅛	Northwest	42⅝	43⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅛	112⅝	N. West Pref	66⅞	67⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	Rock Island	102	103⅝
N. Y. Central	109⅞	111⅛	Fort Wayne	100	101
Erie	64⅞	66	W. U. Telegraph	35⅞	36⅛
Hudson	128⅝	128⅝	St. Paul Pref	65	65
Reading	101⅝	101⅝	Pacific Mail	140⅝	141
Mich. Southern	81	81⅝	Toledo & Wabash	41⅞	42
Pittsburgh	79⅜	79⅝	American Gold	145⅝	144⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅝	62	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	144	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107⅝
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	110⅝	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝
6 ⅌ c. 500 & 1,000, '81	111	5 ⅌ ct. reg. 1871	115
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	112⅝	7 3-10 2d series	106⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅝	7 3-10 3d series	106⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	98
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅝	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. Ln.	98
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan 1873	99⅞	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	66
N.Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan 1874	91⅝	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	63⅝
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Tennessee new bds.	61
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	61
Illinois c. bonds 1860	101	Georgia 6s	73⅝
Illinois reg. 1860	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82⅝
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅝	North Carolina 6s	65
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅝	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅝	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	52
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅝	Missouri 6s	104
Illinois coupon 6s 1877	101⅝	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	81⅝
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101⅝	Missouri Pacific R. is.	104⅝
Illinois 6 ⅌c War Loan	101⅝	Connecticut 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127	American Exchange	118
Manhattan	136	Bank of North Am'a	108
Mechanics'	119	Shoe and Leather	111
Union	118	Corn Exchange	124
State of New-York	112	St. Nicholas	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	90
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	106	Tol. & W 2d M.	80
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	101	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98⅝	Gal. & Chic. extended	97
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th ind, 1888	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st'77	92	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	91
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅝
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Chi. & Alton S. F.	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102⅝	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	117⅝	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	85	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83		

We understand that the Atlantic Cable was recently used to circulate in Europe the base falsehood that the November Interest on United States 5-20s would be paid in Greenbacks in place of Gold. Whether such a dispatch was really sent from this side or the fraud cooked up for the Reuter Telegraph Company on the Continent, remains to be determined by an investigation now going on through the Treasury Department and our Consuls abroad. The Reuter concern notoriously played into the hands of the Confederate rebellion and its sympathizers in Europe during the War, by circulating every scandal against the Public Credit of the United States and every rumor of defeat to our armies, which could be picked up on this side and dispatched by steamer on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the latest hour; but we are reluctant to believe that they are a willing party to the present fraud.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says:

"The demand for coal continues to improve and shipments from the mines are daily increasing. The tonnage of anthracite by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad this week is 35,569 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal 26,980 tons. Total, 112,569 tons, against 74,067 the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 38,482 tons.

Prices of coal continue firm, with an upward tendency. Stove is active and scarce, and a small advance is said to have been realized during the past week. No cargo sales are now being made without a fair proportion of other sizes. For broken and the other large sizes there is as yet little inquiry.

The auction sale of Pittston Coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, on Wednesday last, in New-York, shows considerable improvement as compared with their previous sale of August. Only 200,000 tons were sold, at an advance of 15c. ⅌ ton. The attendance was small and the bidding weak.

By comparing this sale with the Scranton of last week, (which, however, is not considered a fair comparison, as there is a difference in the quality of the coal as well as in the point of delivery,) there appears to be a general advance upon the corresponding sizes of about 42c. ⅌ ton, principally on steamer and broken, which generally commands a better price than the Scranton.

Our quotations remain unchanged: $4 90 to $5 for Broad Top, and $8 for Gas Coal, and Anthracite for eastern shipment, $4 to $4 25 for White Ash, and $4 25 to $4 50 for Red Ash, as to quality, on board of vessel.

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Schuylkill Navigation, for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 3, 1867.

	Tons Cwt.
From Port Carbon	10,965 00
From Pottsville	976 15
From Schuylkill Haven	14,449 00
From Port Clinton	860 00
Total for week	26,980 15
Previously this year	702,508 12
Total	729,489 07
To same time last year	1,029,894 11

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 23d ult., asking if forms G and H, of the Drawback Instructions, dated May 1, 1865, can be accepted in support of claims under the new regulations, which take effect from this date.

In reply, I have to say, that it is deemed essential to conform to the new forms G and H, since they are more specific and complete than those heretofore used. In case the certificate of payment of tax, form G should be executed on the old form, the Collector can amend it in accordance with that now prescribed, and the affidavit, form H can be made to correspond thereto. Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LUKE BEMIS, Esq., Superintendent of Exports and Drawback, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1867.

SIR: Your attention is called to the fact that on the 13th day of October proximo, the time will expire for making corrections and supplying omissions in returns made prior to the 13th day of July, 1866, as provided for in the 20th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866. Your immediate attention is called to this matter, and you are urged to exert special energy, and to see that, so far as possible, every omission is supplied, and every correction made upon incomplete or imperfect returns, before it shall be too late. The time to act is brief, and should be improved to the utmost.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WHO HAS had several years' experience, desires a situation in a banking and brokerage house. Address W., Box No. 4965 Post-office.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—NOTICE TO BANKRUPT.

In the Matter of Samuel M. Levy and Mark Levy.—In this case the assignee applied to the Register for and obtained a summons to a witness to appear and testify concerning the bankrupt's property. At the time appointed the bankrupt's attorney objected to the examination on the ground that no notice had been given to the bankrupt, and that the examination of the bankrupt was pending, and adjourned to a different time. The Register ordered the examination to proceed, but certified to the Court the following questions:

1. When an assignee desires to examine a witness for the purpose of discovering property, is it necessary to give notice to the bankrupt of such examination?

2. When the creditors have commenced an examination of parties and witnesses before the Register, which stands adjourned to a day, may the assignee examine a witness in the meantime?

Held by the Court.—1. That it was not necessary to give the bankrupt notice of the examination in question.

2. That the examination of such witness was an independent proceeding, and could be proceeded with independent of the proceeding on the part of the creditors.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE HESS EXAMINATION.

The examination in the case of Bernard Hess was concluded yesterday before Commissioner Betts. The accused is charged with personating a revenue officer at an up-town distillery, and receiving a bribe while acting as such. Mr. Tracy, District-Attorney for the Eastern District, testified that he gave Hess authority to watch the suspected distillery. The case was then summed up, the defence claiming that the prisoner acted under the proper authority, but that he did not personate a revenue officer, or receive any bribe whatsoever.

The evidence was contradictory, and the Commissioner determined to hold Hess for trial in the sum of $1,500.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Eliza Williams, John Peake, Frederick Willman, Philip O'Brien, Frederick A. Biolley, Patrick Collins, Morris Scheftel, Jeremiah Haley, Horace B. Schofield, Michael Fay.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Frederick G. Opperheim, Peter Schneider, Lawrence Finley, Thomas S. Labatut, Rushmore G. Horton, W. P. M. Fitzgerald, Sophia Rysedyk, John McCarthy, George Wallplate, Patrick Halpin, William R. Hazlet, John Wilson, Agatha Walter, Sarah Hardy, John Hollock, Criscing Noth, William H. Haight, Michael Killem, Mary Martin, Patrick Shea, John L. Cauldwell, Richard C. Lloyd, Julia Kern, Michael J. McCabe, Azek Ryne.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to the following minors: Carl Foeller, guardian Mary Foeller; Mary Frank, guardian Anna and Henry Lowrey; Catharine McCarthy, guardian John and Samuel McCarthy; James McLoughlin, guardian Thomas McPeake; William T. Doremus, guardian William H. Beer; Daniel E. McSweeny, guardian O'Callaghan J. McSweeny; John W. Skinner, guardian Michael, Anna, Eva and Katrina Noth; Alexander Kelly, guardian Alfred Urry; Mary Conklin, guardian Isabella A. Conklin; Mary Leake, guardian Henrietta P. and Silvanus Leake.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 5.

By Judge McCunn.

Hynes *vs.* Seligman; motion granted. Smith *vs.* Powers; motion granted. George *vs.* Archer; motion granted. Ball *vs.* Piper; motion granted. Freeman *vs.* Schmitz; motion granted. Russell *vs.* Berrian; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar was light at Court of Special Sessions yesterday. There were but 36 cases in all for trial, and quite a number of these were adjourned by application of counsel, while in others complainants failed to appear. The charges were of petty larceny 17, of assault and battery 13, of carrying a concealed weapon 1, of keeping a disorderly house 3, and of abandonment 1. Assistant District-Attorney Bedford was present for the people, but the cases being those of every day occurrence he was not called on to prosecute.

There were two cases of indecent assault by men upon little girls, with the usual disgusting details. In each of these the prisoners were found guilty. In one, the prisoner was remanded, in the other, the scoundrel was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

The number of these cases is clearly on the increase, and it cannot be otherwise than an occasion of regret to all who know this, and who know the extent of punishment to which this Court is limited, that these fellows are not sent to General Sessions for trial, where they ought to go. Why charges for felony of the worst description, and these well sustained by affidavits, should be sent for investigation before the Court of Special Sessions, it is difficult to understand, and this, too, at the rate of five to ten cases a week.

Frank Rolshauser was charged with an assault by Inspector Walker, of the Metropolitan Police. The Inspector stated that the defendant was driving a wagon up the Bowery in front of a car on which he, the Inspector, was riding. Rolshauser, who was drunk, was upon the track, and refused to leave it on repeated application and the civil remonstrances of the conductor. He persisted in his conduct, preceding the car down Broome-street, where he stopped, and effectually blockaded the way. Inspector Walker then got off, told him to remove his wagon and explained to him that he was an officer. Being in the seventh heaven of bombastic bliss of course "he didn't care a d—n," whereupon Mr. Walker reached up and put his hand upon his collar to arrest him. He then struck out with his feet, commiting the assault charged. He was sent twenty days to the City Prison and fined $25.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Mary Lynch was charged by Officer John McKeeve with keeping a disorderly house at No. 123 Hester-street. The case was not an aggravated one. Caroline Smith, a witness, testified that she, not the defendant, was the keeper of the house, and in this she was supported by others of the inmates. Notwithstanding this, however, the defendant was found guilty and remanded.

Broadway Railroad Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I presume that there are few who use this conveyance down town, who have not been switched off at Broome-street, instead of being landed as they desired at Barclay and Broadway—causing them to take another car and pay an additional fare. The statistics are that about twenty persons are thus compelled to pay double fare to each car per day; sixteen cars to Broome-street, 320 fares, or some $20 per day swindle on the community.

The Railroad Company say it is not their fault, but that of those riding. Is it so? If the victim is a stranger in the city of course it is all right. As he goes out of the Fifth-avenue Hotel and told to take a car for "down town" and he takes a Broome-street car which does not take him half way to "down town," let him pay twice. Let the Railroad Company "take him in"—the wrong cars. He's only a stranger.

But suppose he is a citizen and preoccupied by business and other cares, a car comes along, there is nothing to distinguish the Barclay-street from the Broome-street car, except a red stripe around the top; if you get near enough you may read "Broome-street" on this stripe.

Now this swindle of $20 per day, causing much vexation and no little hard feeling and words, might all be avoided by the Broome-street conductors giving transfer tickets, to be immediately used. The Company could not hesitate so to do, if they but remembered the primary object of the railroads, viz.: To accommodate the public—the benefit of the owners being but incidental. G.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Conservative Party of Florida held a Convention on the 25th of September at Tallahassee. The attendance was not large, but the proceedings were harmonious. An address to the people of the State was adopted, and a series of resolutions were passed. The address complains bitterly of "Radical emissaries," saying: "The country is infested with a set of political demons, who traverse the land amidst the darkness of the night, seeking by low and despicable tricks, by chicanery, by falsehoods, to deceive the ignorant people; to set them as a race against the virtuous whites, as if with a devilish malignity they would lure the freedman to his own destruction, by setting him against his every interest and forcing him to invite, not only his death, but the overthrow of every principle and the destruction of all that man holds dear on earth—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Gen. SHANKS in his recent speech at Petersburgh, Va., said: "Congress does not intend to back down from its position. It is as much determined now, as when the first gun was fired on Sumter in 1861. At the coming session of Congress will say to Maryland—'Every male citizen in your limits shall vote—Baltimore shall cease to be a city of riots, and no longer shall you lord it over the poor whites and blacks.' Kentucky, too, is fast bringing on the same thing. The ballot will be given to her whites and blacks. Her people have insulted the nation by electing rebels to make laws for the loyal. He ridiculed the idea of JOHNSON's using force against Congress. He could not say whether the President would be impeached, but thought he ought to be. During trial the President would be under arrest. Woe be to the man who refused to march to duty when orders are given."

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says: "We are authorized to state, distinctly and emphatically, that the City of Charleston incurred no debt whatever during the war that could be construed as having given, in any sense of the words, aid or furtherance to the war. At the time of the restoration of the City Government, in 1865, the funded debt of Charleston was no larger than it was in 1860, and the only liability incurred by the city, during the war, was by the creation of city bills, issued for the payment of the expenses of the City Government, and which were, and are, received at par in payment of the city taxes. No interest has been paid by the city, except upon the funded debt incurred prior to 1861, with its accumulated funded interest.

The Raleigh *Standard* publishes partial returns of registration from sixty-one counties in North Carolina, which foot up 103,299. There will probably be 5,000 more added to these sixty-one counties, making 108,299. There are twenty-eight counties to be heard from, and it is estimated that the returns for these will be 21,600 whites and 12,030 colored. Adding 3,000 whites and 2,000 colored, yet to be returned for the sixty-one counties, and the above figures for the remaining twenty-eight counties, the result would be as follows: Returns for sixty-one counties, 57,035 whites, 51,464 colored; estimate for twenty-eight counties, 21,600 whites, 12,030 colored; total, 78,635 whites, 63,294 colored.

WM. F. GORDON, Jr., in accepting an invitation to become a candidate to represent Albemarle, Augusta and Louise Counties, in the Virginia Convention, says that, if elected, he will advocate the adoption of a Constitution in literal compliance with the requirements of the acts of Congress. He also says that he will vote for no form of government which does not guard with equal and impartial care the rights and liberties of all, and which does not, at the same time, secure the ascendency of intelligence and virtue and the safety and repose of society.

EX-GOV. JOHNSON, of Georgia, refused to be a candidate for the Convention in that State, saying: "I am not a candidate for the Convention, nor shall I be. By birth a North Carolinian, a citizen of Georgia for the last fifty years, yet having but recently removed to this city, I feel that modesty and propriety alike require that I should defer to the claims of older and well-established citizens, who are in every way as competent to serve the public as myself."

Judge ALEXANDER C. RIVES and a colored man, named WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, who have been nominated as the Republican delegates from Albemarle to the Republican State Convention, were burned in effigy on the night of the 2d inst., "by an indignant people," as the Richmond *Examiner* expresses it.

The Macon *Telegraph* learns that the planters of Lowndes County, Ga., have perfected arrangements for the importation of five hundred German and Scotch farmers in time for next year's crop.

BEAUREGARD was serenaded in Richmond on Wednesday evening, 2d inst.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 30th of September last, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th of October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.

By order,
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 15) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th of October.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1867.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th of October next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to stockholders of this Company on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed on the 8th until the 15th.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

3 PER CT. CERTIFICATES

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

OCTOBER AND DECEMBER COMPOUNDS,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

1865 COMPOUNDS

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1,

CASHED IN GOLD,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7:30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	110	110⅝	Gold	145	145⅝
Coupon 1881	110⅝	110⅝	June 7.30	106	106
5-20 Regist'd '62	103⅝	104	July 7.30	105⅝	106
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅝	112	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119⅝	
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅝	108⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118⅝	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅝	108⅝	May, comp'ds. '65	117	117⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	107	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅝	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67	107	107⅝	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	115⅝
10-40 Reg.	100	100	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	115⅝
10-40 Cou.	100⅝	100			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A joint meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Secretary of said Company, in the City of Rochester, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of conference upon matters of vital interest to both. A punctual attendance is requested.

W. F. HOLMES,
Secretary R. C. and B. R. R. Co.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 1, 1867.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of Section 7 of an "Act Authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861, the war loan bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York, and the National Insurance Bank, in Detroit, on the 1st day of January, 1868. If not presented for payment interest will then cease:

BONDS OF $1,000.—Nos. 118, 169, 173, 288, 322, 552, 569, 583, 614, 624, 817, 951.

BONDS OF $500.—Nos. 15, 31, 77, 81, 84, 87, 92, 163, 176, 194, 250, 263, 270, 304.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., COR. 51ST-ST., AND 10TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held on the third TUESDAY of October next, (Oct. 15,) at 12 o'clock M. For the convenience of the shareholders the meeting will be held in the Grand Jury Room, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., first floor.

By order. SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S STOCK at market rates in lots to suit. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

$275.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST BOND and mortgage on improved property in this City and Brooklyn at 7 per cent.
ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

SIGHT OR TIME DRAFTS ON THE First National Bank of Boise City, Idaho, for sale at the National Bank of North America, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand) allowed, free of tax.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.

WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of this month will draw interest from the 1st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of SIX per cent. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from the 1st of October.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 28 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN S. PIERCE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 6 Pine-st.,

Gives particular attention to the renting of stores and dwellings, and buying and selling property; charge taken of estates, money loaned on bond and mortgage. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF DR. Charles Anthon, deceased. The house, No. 12 East 37th-st., is 26 feet wide, brown-stone front and first-class in every respect and in perfect order. For further particulars apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, executor, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST., with or without the elegant furniture, a first-class full-sized house, built in the best manner, and in perfect order throughout; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy-park, 26 feet 8 in. in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house No. 40 West 38th-st. Can be seen by permit only from
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with new and elegant furniture—a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a large number of brown-stone and brick houses, desirably located, at prices to suit all. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND French attic brick house with brick stable, on 11th-av., near 141st-st.; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—ON 128TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., three-story brown-stone front-house high-stoop; price $10,000. Apply to G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, fronting on two streets; lots 88 by 200 feet; on the same are three large four-story stores 88 by an average depth of 128 feet; cellars paved with brick laid in cement; recently built in the most substantial manner; well adapted for warehouse or manufacturing purposes. On the other street are three dwelling-houses in good order. This property will be sold at a price that will pay a large interest on the investment. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, STABLE AND EIGHT lots in Brooklyn; possession immediately; the very elegant place in Lefferts-st., between Grand and Clauson avs.; complete with every convenience and heated by steam, together with a splendid stable, four lots on Atlantic-av. and four on Lefferts-st., within ten minutes' walk of the new Park; can now be purchased at low figures and with terms to suit. For full particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway, New-York.

$4.400.—FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-STORY and basement brick houses located on Myrtle-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, containing eight rooms, gas and water; finished in modern style. Apply to J. CLARKE, Walworth-st., first house north of Myrtle-av.; terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AV., NEAR GATES-av., Brooklyn, a new first-class brick house, with parlors and dining-room on the same floor; contains 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; lot 50 feet by 120. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, consisting of dwelling-house, 40x60, with improvements; gardener's cottage, stables, carriage-house, barn sheds, &c.; also, boat and bath-house, with about 20 acres of land, all available for building sites; beautifully located on the East River, where it is perfectly healthy. It is approached by the Hunt's Point Road, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge, and only ¼ mile from the new Southern Boulevard, now surveyed and laid out. Will exchange for improved City property, or rent furnished for eighteen months or two years, with privilege of purchasing. Apply to R. N. KITCHING, No. 49 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF Long Island Sound, one hour distant from the City; one of the most beautifully located dwellings, with with stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees; unequaled view of water, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. Also, a new house, with four acres of land near, and in full view of the Sound; suitable for Summer or Winter. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

A SMALL FARM OF TWENTY-FIVE acres of land, with house and barn, at South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the Montrose Station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and brook running through the premises, for sale at a great bargain. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NORTHERN N. J. RAILROAD, NEAR DEPOT—Fine residence and outbuildings; forty-five acres superior land, finely fruited, shaded, &c.; price low; others, five to 200 acres, all prices and localities. Also, Palisade lands, 25 to 1,000 acres; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A CONVENIENT HOUSE NEAR FORDHAM, ten rooms, land dry, healthy and full of fruit; half hour from New-York; Harlem Road; only $9,250; furnished, $12,000; owner removes to Boston. Particulars of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MISSOURI LANDS.—15,000 ACRES CHOICE farming and timber lands, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for unincumbered real estate or saleable merchandise. WM. HICKOK, JR., No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 66, New-York City.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale; 30 miles from the City; splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c.; six acres finely shaded; magnificent view of the river; will be sold below its value. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 51st-st., second house east of 6th-av.; immediate possession. Apply from 11 till 2, to S. T. ROSS, No. 67 Exchange-place, Room No. 21.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—ENGLISH-basement house near 5th-av., in 9th-st.; furniture new; fully furnished, in complete order, and possession given immediately. For permit, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A small private family, from 1st to 15th November, for six months; rent $250 per month. Apply to HEWITT & RYERSON, No. 37 Wall-st., or No. 124 East 22d-st.

ORANGE, N.J.—TO LET—MODERN COTTAGE, 9 rooms; three minutes from depot; fruit and shade trees; good view; furniture for sale low; rent $500. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE; PLEASant part of the City, in good order; convenient to four lines of cars; modern improvements; newly painted; fine yard. Call at No. 225 West 12th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO RENT IN Astoria, 30 minutes from Peck-slip; rent $500 per year. For particulars apply to E. S. DODGE & CO., No. 84 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE (UNFURNISHED) ON West 11th-st., near 6th-av., to a private family. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VERY DESIRABLE office for a physician to let cheap at No. 76 5th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, three or four rooms, unfurnished, in a private house. Address, stating location and terms, N. Y. T., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stable or without, on the west side or near 4th-av. Address A. D. J., care Geo. Jones, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE IN THIS City or Brooklyn, a small house. Address, with full particulars, which must be reasonable, HOUSE, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,
HAVANA, CUBA,

Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention.

L. SAY, Proprietor.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."

We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 5 Broadway.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 9 Broadway.

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.

Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR
ARE RETAILING
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
THEIR NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
Consisting in part of
PARIS SILKS, VELVETS and SATINS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Among which are
MANY NOVELTIES
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
OCT. 7 AND 8,
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CORSET
COVERS, UNDER GARMENTS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BLOUSES, HATS, CAPS,
INFANTS' DRESSES,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
&c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM GOODS,
REPS, DAMASKS, CHINTZ, &c., &c.
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
LINENS, TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVES, BARBES, &c., &c.,
ARE BEING RETAILED AT POPULAR PRICES!
BY
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
RICH PARIS SILKS
AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the
NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS.

From the manufactories of Brinton & Lewis and John Crossley & Sons. First-rate quality, new designs. For sale at low prices.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

A fine assortment of Extra Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, desirable patterns, at reduced prices, at retail by

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

M. GREGG

Has opened an elegant assortment of
OPERA AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS,
IN VELVET CLOTH, &c.
She has also a large assortment of
FRENCH CLOAKS and WALKING SUITS,
of her own importation, as well as her own manufacture, for the Fall and Winter.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRESSMAKING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
NO. 19 5TH-AV.

AT KINZEY'S,
No. 645 BROADWAY.
PANIC SALE.
COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY,
OCT. 9, 10 A. M.
$75,000 WORTH
RICH LACES, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BANDS, SETS, COLLARS, VAILS,
BUGLE-TRIMMINGS, SATINS,
SILKS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, HATS IN ALL SHAPES,
ALL TO BE SOLD OFF
TO REDUCE STOCK.
PANIC SALE,
LOW PRICES,
BARGAINS.
PARTICULARS IN TUESDAY'S AND WEDNESDAY'S PAPERS.
LOOK OUT FOR THE
PANIC SALE.
No. 645 BROADWAY.

H. O'FARRELL

Has opened his new Furniture and Carpet Warerooms at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., connecting with his old establishment, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., forming a complete arcade of the whole block, and offers for sale one of the largest and choicest assortments—all new styles—of Royal Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Crossley manufacture, Bright's and Domestic super Three-ply and Power Loom Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths of all widths, Window-shades, &c. The Furniture department contains the largest assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits in this City. All manufactured under my strict supervision and guaranteed to the buyer.

My motto is: CASH AND SMALL PROFITS.

LAKE & McCREERY, NO. 471 BROADWAY, are now offering a splendid assortment of new and elegant
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
embracing
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
(plain plaid and watered,)
SCOTCH WINCEYS, EPINGLINES, SIAMS,
FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS
and other DRESS GOODS in great variety. Also, a splendid line of
EMBROIDERED WINCEY ROBES, (a new article,)
at PRICES TO SUIT THE POPULAR TRADE.
LAKE & McCREERY, NO. 471 BROADWAY,
are now offering a large and elegant assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
manufactured specially for their retail trade, and comprising one of the finest selections of
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, SATINS,
BROCADES AND MOIRE ANTIQUES,
ever offered in this City. Will also offer on MONDAY, Oct. 7, a line of FANCY SILKS AT $1 PER YARD.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED A LARGE variety of Cloaks, Sacques, Jackets and Circulars, at moderate prices, under the gold value. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

DRY GOODS

FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
PARIS AND CITY MANUFACTURED
VELVET, PLUSH AND CLOTH
GARMENTS.
VELVETEEN JACKETS
AND
SUITS,
OPERA, EVENING AND CARRIAGE
CLOAKS AND JACKETS,
EMBROIDERED AND BEADED
SACQUES, &c.,
EMBRACING ALL THE LATEST
PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
BLACK AND GRAY
REAL ASTRAKHAN
AND
SEAL-SKIN SETS.
Just received, an invoice of
EMBROIDERED AND BEADED
BLACK FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Oct. 7,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS at $2 50 PER YARD.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELLS—$1 75 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS—$4 PER YARD.
AXMINSTER DO.—$5 PER YARD.
ALSO,
FRENCH MOQUETTES, SMYRNA and AUBUSSON CARPETS
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
2 CASES RECEIVED PER STEAMER SCOTIA,
will be offered on Monday, Oct. 7,
FROM $50 UPWARD.
EMBRACING MANY NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make LARGE ADDITIONS
to their POPULAR STOCK of
DRESS GOODS,
at 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
Also, will offer some elegant novelties, confined styles.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO,
will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 7,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH STRIPED, PLAID AND FANCY SILKS,
AT $1 50 PER YARD,
RECENTLY SOLD AT $2.
ALSO,
WILL OPEN A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF THE
RICHEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 7,
HANDSOME CLOTH SACKS AT $10.
EMBROIDERED CLOTH SACKS AT $15.
PARIS-MADE VELVET DO., extra quality, FROM $50 UPWARD.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

THE CONTEST WAXES HOTTER.

Lay on Macduff, and cursed be he who first cries
HOLD, ENOUGH!

We shall give our customers this week another large lot of YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS.

SPLENDID QUALITY, and warranted nearly as fine as WAMSUTTAS, for 12½c. a yard.

Also, 20,000 yards of UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, fine and wide, for the same price.

WE BUY THESE MUSLINS FOR CASH,
IN LARGE QUANTITIES,
and the same goods WE sell for 1s. are sold all over the City for 18c. and 20c.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH.

"We have spoken of the elegant assortment of goods in a Broadway store, yet there are bargains and attractions in another direction, and we wish to call particular attention to the well-known establishment of
FOSTER BROTHERS.
This firm have on hand a large stock of goods of every description, which they are selling at auction rates. We noticed a bleached muslin, a yard wide, for one shilling a yard. These gentlemen must be adepts in buying or they never could sell goods at such prices. Evidently low prices rule at
BOTH OF THEIR STORES."

We shall also sell 15,000 yards of genuine MERRIMACK PRINTS for 1s. a yard.

Big lots other prints 8c., 9c. and 10c.

AUCTION LOTS BLANKETS, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
ONE LOT $4 50 a pair, worth $7.
IMMENSE LOT AUCTION ALPACAS.
DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., at any price you wish.
AUCTION FLANNELS, 25c.; former price 37½c.
AUCTION CRASH, 6c. and 8c.
GOOD GINGHAMS, 12½c.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS,
QUILTS, &c., very cheap, from the late sales.

Don't forget those splendid Muslins at 12½c. a yard nor our genuine Merrimack Prints for one shilling.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av. near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT NO. 56 EAST-13TH-ST.—TWO DOORS west of Broadway.
THE ELYSIAN BED.
J. E. FISHLEY,
Late with Paton & Co.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY WHO FINDS HERSELF SUDDENLY without income, having a comfortable cottage on Staten Island, near Factoryville Landing, would like to take two or three persons to board for the Winter at an economical rate; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Address M. B. W., care of Johnson & Higgins, No. 89 Wall-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN elegant suite of rooms on first floor, containing all modern improvements, separate water-closet, &c., with private table, or three rooms on third floor. No. 195 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; near 23d-st. stages; fine house and location.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and two daughters (10 and 12 years) in a pleasant locality, not above 25th-st.; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, J. K., Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE CITY, BELOW 20th-st., for two gentlemen, three ladies and a young girl; plain accommodations and moderate terms expected. Address, with full particulars, W. H., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A SECOND FLOOR, THREE LARGE and one hall bedroom, all connecting and well lighted, elegantly furnished, with or without board, together with a suite on third floor; house modern; family private. No. 54 East 23d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 341 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—A large front room to let, with board, unfurnished except carpet and curtains; also, a parlor and bedroom furnished; location good; family small; references exchanged.

NO. 63 CLINTON-PLACE.—A FEW FIRST-class families can be accommodated with board and fine suites of rooms, parlors and small rooms attached, newly and elegantly furnished. Best references will be required.

NO. 55 WEST 11TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.; location unsurpassed; suites of rooms in every respect first class, with private table; a few rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply as above.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAS TWO NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives; also back parlor, partially furnished; house modern and pleasant; dinner at 6. No. 137 (old No. 99) West 20th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN A first-class brown-stone house and location, will rent two or three rooms with board to select parties at fair rates with home comforts. Call at No. 134 East 14th-st., (old No.)

ONE BLOCK AND A HALF FROM COOPER Institute, a large parlor floor; also rooms on second and third floors, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen; good table; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO one or two gentlemen a splendid second-story front parlor and bedroom, furnished; price $15 per week. Inquire No. 101 West 43d-st., northwest corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, with board, in the neighborhood of Union-square; references exchanged. Address J. C. E. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY AT NO. 260 West 11th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentleman, with a furnished front room on second floor, and board. Terms reasonable.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED floors to let, with private tables only, at No. 122 East 19th-st., corner Irving-place; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S, handsomely furnished and desirable rooms to let, en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD—NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE; fine large rooms and hall rooms, with good board; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor, also room with private bath on second floor; house first class. No. 145 West 4th-st.

NO. 167 5TH-AV.—ROOMS AND SUITE COMplete in all respects; private table only.

NO. 453 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms, with board; references required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.

Sailing from New-York:
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA.....Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Oct. 26.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 M., to be followed by the steamers Bellona and Wm. Penn.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Jan. 18

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY OF SAILING.
LEAVE EVERY SATURDAY.
FREIGHT AT THE REDUCED RATES.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 1867.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 1867.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 10.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 17.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The splendid steamship PERIT, R. A. DELANEY, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4, North River, and will sail with dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

EXTRA STEAMER ON TUESDAY, OCT. 8.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS,
Will leave Pier No. 6 North River at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights, as usual, lower than by any other line.
First cabin passage, $15.
A popular steamship of this line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 10,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 17,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. B. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Oct. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $349 to $384 for first class, and $219 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold—and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 136 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$ 50	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	87	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 43	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 7, 9 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 2 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 6 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 12, 7 A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 21 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamer C. VANDERBILT will resume her regular trips on the Troy line, commencing SUNDAY, Oct. 6, leaving Pier No. 44, N. R., at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare $1.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, trains will leave as follows from foot of Cortlandt-st.:

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Via Kensington, 7 A. M., *6:30 P. M., 12 night. Fare $3.
Camden, 1 P. M. Fare $2 25. 4:30 P. M. Fare $3.
West Philadelphia, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M. Fare $3 25.
For Baltimore and Washington, 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, *7:30 P. M.
For South and Southwest, 8:40 A. M., *7:30 P. M.
For the West, 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., *7:30 P. M.
The 8:40 A. M. and 5 P. M. through with but one change of cars to Cincinnati and Chicago.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Via Kensington, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12 night.
Camden, 8 A. M.
West Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 1:30 P. M., *6:30 P. M.
From Washington, 7:45 A. M., 12:15 P. M., *7 P. M.
*Daily. Baggage to be checked must be delivered fifteen minutes before departure from New-York.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:58 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, BLANKETS, SHEETS, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, removed from a country residence, consisting of elegant parlor suites, velvet and Brussels carpets, etageres, corner stands, brocatel and laced curtains, easy chairs, lounges, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, painted cottage suites, mattress, beds, quilts, sheets, &c., extension tables, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, buffets.

Also, a large variety of fine glassware, French, China, dinner and tea sets, &c.

Also, silver-plated ware, tea sets, spoons, forks, nut crackers, &c., &c.

Kitchen furniture in great variety, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT DWELLING in 128th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs., six doors from 2d-av.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling in 128th-st., Harlem, a fine assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, pier mirrors, parlor suites, gas fixtures, brocatel and lace curtains, bedroom suites, rosewood dressing bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, lounges, easy chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, sheets, &c.; also, a fine assortment of dining-room furniture, glass, crockery, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, &C., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, ESQ., DECEASED.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture, paintings, statuary, &c., contained in his late residence, No. 41 West 31st-st. The above will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 8. Tickets of admission may be procured on applying to the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st. Particulars hereafter.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CURTAINS AND CORNICES, CHANDELIERS, PARLOR SUITES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW (Monday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 82 East 36th-st., near Lexington-av., the entire furniture of the large house, embracing parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture. Catalogues giving full description can be obtained at the house early on Monday morning.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, trustee, that he will, upon the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said Montana Mill, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated Sept. 20, 1867.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, answering to the name of "Flora," was lost on Friday last, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.; had on a black leather collar. The above reward will be paid on her return to No. 48 East 20th-st., and no questions asked.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)

References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,

BY MR. C. FABREGON, A. M.,
No. 218 West 4th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.
Also,
Furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.
For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty. HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., Acting President.
49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Academic year will begin MONDAY, Oct. 7. The students are requested to be present for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Examinations of candidates for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 4 and 5, beginning each day at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16, meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY.

IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
Classical, Commercial, Primary, French.
Fits for College, Business, West Point.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,

ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.
H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1,329 BROADWAY, corner of 37th-st.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.

Among the patrons of the school are:
Rev. T. S. Hastings,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,
Rev. Peter Stryker,
Rev. Howard Osgood,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,
George A. Wicks,
Charles Scribner,
Chas. H. Ludington,
Robert Jaffray,
John A. Stewart,
Horatio S. Brown,
Joel D. Hunter,
Charles Folsom,
Gamaliel G. Smith,
William M. Vermilye,
John J. Donaldson,
William H. Osborn,
Charles A. Davison,
John P. March,
Edward Smith,
William P. Williams,
William E. A. Mackintosh.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 162 Remsen-st. Misses HARRISON & RANNEY, Principals of the Day Department; Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI, ASSISTED BY MME. GRIEUMARD, will reopen her English and French school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 15 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 28.

INSTRUCTION.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.
PROF. A. BERNARD, SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education. Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $300 per annum.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel. For prospectus, address
REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 33, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 249 West 22d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 56 7TH-AV., OPENED SEPT. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

for the careful INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 907 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., reopened on MONDAY, Sept 16.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 20 boys. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 224 East 16th-st., Sept. 16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, prizeman and ex-scholar of his college, has time disengaged for two pupils; highest references. Address CANTAB, Room No. 9 University Building, Washington-square, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching the usual branches, French acquired in Paris, Italian and music, wishes a position as visiting governess. Mrs. H. H., Station G.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE wishes to take two or three private pupils for the Winter; best references given. Address H. AINSWORTH, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A VISITING TEACHER TO GIVE lessons in English and French two hours each day, to a girl 12 years of age. Address or call at No. 400 West 23d-st.

LECTURES.

FACT AND FICTION.—A LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at the COOPER INSTITUTE, for the benefit of sick and disabled soldiers and their families, and the widows and orphans of the fallen in the late war, under the care of the LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Gen. HEINTZELMAN will preside. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale at the principal book-stores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE of the New-York Infirmary will open a preparatory class this Fall. Students wishing to join will apply to Dr. BLACKWELL, No. 126 2d-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY, No 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 19, 1867. }

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredge-boats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 28, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867: the boat must be completed ready for sea and for work and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st of March, 1868; and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on the final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers,
In charge improvement mouth of Mississippi River.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., for the addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE KINZER,
J. C. ACHESON,
G. T. PATTERSON,
ROBT. B. BREESE,
WM. McCAFFIL,
Trustees of the Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., required for Primary School-house No. 31 in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WAUGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees of the Eleventh Ward.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK.....Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at
Only night of Verdi's celebrated opera,
ERNANI.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
E. PANCANI,
C. ORLANDINI, ANTONUCCI.
(His first appearance this season.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
Only night of Donizetti's
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SIGNORA ANGELA PERALTA,
S. ANASTASI, BELLINI.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
OTHELLO.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
THE HUGUENOTS,
With a cast never before equaled.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Max Maretzek.....Director
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
Her first appearance in America on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.
Grillparzer's celebrated tragedy of
MEDEA.

Box office now open at the Academy of Music and the usual places. Seats can be secured for the first six representations in advance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

General admission	$1 50
Reserved seats in the balcony	50 cents extra
Reserved stalls in the orchestra	$1 extra
Family Circle	75 cents
Private boxes from	$6 to $12

N. B.—Miss Fanny Janauschek's second appearance will take place on
SATURDAY, OCT. 12,
in Mosenthal's drama of
DEBORAH, (Leah, the Forsaken.)

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY
and the
HIT OF THE SEASON,
GRAND DUCHESS,
received with
IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
All the gems
APPLAUDED AND ENCORED.
OFFENBACH'S MUSIC THE RAGE.
"LA SABRE DE MON PERE" and "DITES LUI,"
and all the choice *morceaux*
POPULAR AND CAPTIVATING,
THE PRESS UNANIMOUS
in pronouncing this Opera the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN.
It will be presented every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
by the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY,
APPROPRIATE SCENES and BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
COMPLETE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Doors open at 7½; Overture begins at 7:55 P. M.
FIRST GRAND DUCHESS
MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, at 1 o'clock.

Omnibuses, to convey visitors, free of charge, to the French Opera, will start from the corner of 14th-st. and Broadway every five minutes, from 7 to 9 P. M., and from the theatre after the performance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director.
FIRST MATINEE
OF THE
GRAND DUCHESS,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

H. L. Bateman.....Lessee and Director
"THE GRAND DUCHESS"
Will be performed as above on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.
Seats secured in advance at the Academy, and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT!

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
AND
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock.
will be presented Mr. Augustin Daly's original and greatly successful picturesque drama, as played at the New-York Theatre for over fifty nights,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
with all the ORIGINAL SCENERY,
THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
AND
THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
under the author's personal direction.
Box office will be open for securing seats on THURSDAY MORNING at 8 A. M.

Admission	50 cents
Dress Circle	75 cents
Reserved seats, in orchestra	$1 00
Boxes	10 00

UNDER THE GASLIGHT AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 11 and 12,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT IN BROOKLYN,

WITH
Miss Rose Eytinge,
A. H. Davenport,
Mrs. Skerrett,
Mrs. Wright,
Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
C. T. Parsloe, Jr.,
Mr. James Dunn,
in their original parts.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

The wondrous Railroad Sensation, and the Lively Sports by the "Lost Tribes," as nightly encored at the New-York Theatre. Box office open Thursday morning.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

THE ONE I LOVE BEST.

The beautiful new waltz by Thomas Baker played every night at Wallack's Theatre. A real mirror with handsome gilt border adorns the title page. Price, 75 cents; copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store No. 865 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT!

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, of attentive and agreeable habits, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference from her last employer. Address J. A. J., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, or call south corner of 3d and Willow sts., Hoboken, over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young Scotchman 21 years of age; he thoroughly understands his business, can drive four in hand, and is a competent stable man; understands the care and management of young stock; the best of reference can be given from present or past employers. Can be seen for two days at DENIN & McNAMARA'S, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man who understands cultivating flowers, grapes, &c. Letters addressed to GARDENER, in care of S. H. Alden, Westport, Conn., will be attended to; or inquire of Mr. Bridgeman, seedsman, two doors above 18th-st., Broadway, New-York City, or will be seen at the store of Mr. Bridgeman on Monday, Oct. 7, 1867.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business. Call at or address No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class single man; no incumbrance; best City references. Address COACHMAN, No. 2 West 18th-st., private stable.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, an active, intelligent young man, to fill the position of light porter; none need apply who cannot furnish good references. Address Box No. 222 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned under the style of SPEAR, BIRCH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM SPEAR,
JAMES T. BIRCH,
WESTON F. BIRCH.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

We have this day formed a partnership under the style of JAMES T. BIRCH & CO., as Brokers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange.
JAMES T. BIRCH,
HENRY T. GODET.
No. 70 Broadway and No. 15 New-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. J. MERIAN retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
J. J. MERIAN,
ALFRED MERIAN.
NEW-YORK, 30th September, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO., under the firm name of ALFRED MERIAN & CO., Mr. J. J. MERIAN remaining special partner.
ALFRED MERIAN,
JACQUES FORRER.
NEW-YORK, 1st October, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—ANY PERSON possessing this amount can buy the entire stock, machinery, fixtures and good will of a profitable and well-established manufacturing business; the business is protected by two patents, and has yielded a net profit of nearly $5,000 the present season. Full information and every particular will be given by addressing or calling on N. H., No. 177 Railroad-av., corner of New-York-av., Newark, N. J., top floor.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe factory in Canada, manufacturing 500 pairs daily of all kinds of men's, women's, misses and children's work, in good running order, and paying well; but the owner is obliged to devote his time exclusively to other business. Address Box No. 4,334 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

A GOOD CHANCE.—PARTNER WITH $5,000. Business established. Address READY, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK SETTER DOG, THOROUGHLY broken and a good retriever. For particulars inquire at No. 103 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A GREAT EVENT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
Production of the new Drama in four acts, written by M. Levick, Esq., founded on the great sensation story, entitled
PALE JANET,
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., and abounding in NOVEL AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
A WONDER! A WONDER!
A LIVING GORILLA,
THE ONLY ONE EVER CAPTURED ALIVE.

This remarkable animal is 2½ years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, and weighs over 200 pounds. Possessed of extraordinary strength, the capture of any of his species was ever deemed impossible by human power. This specimen was finally secured and brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 200,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT!

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented Craven's new comedy, entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION.

Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, and Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter and Miss Annie Ward.

During the evening the orchestra will perform a variety of new music, arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.

To conclude with F. C. Burnand's last and greatest burlesque, entitled
THE LATEST EDITION OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

Characters by Miss Kate Ranoe, (from the principal London theatres,) Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Mary Scott, Messrs. Mark Smith, A. W. Young, George Holland, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, J. W. Leonard, &c.

A new comedy and other novelties in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME."—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO."—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT!

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director.
RETURN TO THE CITY
of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising the greatest force of
DARING RIDERS, ACCOMPLISHED GYMNASTS,
COMICAL CLOWNS, TIGHT-ROPE DANCERS,
ACROBATS, SLACK-ROPE VAULTERS,
CONTORTIONISTS, EQUILIBRISTS,
AND VOLTIGEURS,
ever brought together in America, including the
BEST ARTISTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
now in this country, and forming beyond comparison
THE MOST POWERFUL COMBINATION
OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC TALENT
that has ever appeared in New-York.
THE OPENING OF THE SEASON
will take place on
MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 7,
when will be presented
A MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF EXCITING ARENA SCENES,
introducing the entire strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
on the continent, in
NOVEL AND DIVERSIFIED FEATS,
including almost every imaginable variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
presented with
NEW AND GORGEOUS
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and an attention to completeness and effect in every detail
HITHERTO UNEQUALED IN AMERICA.
THE SUPERB STUD OF
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
attached to the New-York Circus is positively unequaled.
A FULL AND EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of Mr. C. Boswold.
MATINEE AT 2½.
MATINEE AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management takes pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made for the production of a series of
SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES,
of the most unique and gorgeous description, which will be brought forward in rapid succession, and for the speedy introduction to its patrons of numerous
WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS,
who have never yet appeared in America.

BUNYAN HALL,

Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM."
"GRAND,"
"BEAUTIFUL,"
"IMPRESSIVE,"
"WONDERFUL,"
"STARTLING,"
"MAGNIFICENT,"
"A COMPLETE SUCCESS."

Such are the exclamations heard nightly at this great moral entertainment. Open at 7; begins at 8. Matinee at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission 50 cents and $1.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT!

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive calls from 12 to 2 P. M.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day for ladies, gentlemen and children. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

C. VON ETTE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.—Classes open for the reception of pupils. Call for circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND Physical Culture, Everett Rooms, corner of 34th-st., and Broadway. Commences TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

THE TURF.

A GREAT MATCH ON UNION COURSE,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1867, AT 2 P. M.,
FOR $5,000, BETWEEN
D. Pfifer's b. m.....Lady Thorn and
S. McLaughlin's b. g.....Mountain Boy
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

Cars leave the South, Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes during the day for the Course direct, and also East New-York at 1:20 P. M. for Course direct. Metropolitan Police will be in attendance to preserve order. Good day and track.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

THE GREAT LONG ISLAND COLT STAKE will be trotted on Fashion Course THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M.
F. J. Nodine's b. c. Peacemaker.
Capt. Rynder's b. c. Cavalier.
H. D. Felter's b. c. Hambletonian.
James Watson's b. c. by Hambletonian.
M. Lisell's b. c. Puritan.
Mr. Hawkins' br. c. Kearsage.
Mr. Goldsmith's b. f. Ristori.
Mr. Vail's bl. c. Naubuc.
Mr. Smith's c. Granite State.
Mr. Van Wyck's c. by Jupiter Abdallah.
Mr. Re f's c. Eschol.
Mr. L. L. Dorsey's c. Golden Rose.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,

SONGS.
Dites Lui, Sabre de Mon Pere.
FOR PIANO.
Galop, Tostee Polka,
Polka Mazurka, Quadrille.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Flutinas and Musical Boxes, the very finest and cheapest assortment in the City. Also, the new German Concertina, (Bandonion,) with 88, 100 and 130 notes; it is much finer than the melodeon. Instruction given and repairing done cheap.
J. SAENGER, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVATOIRE of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 128 Forsyth-st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Address J. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.

MONDAY.

Authorized Ristori ticket offices: French Theatre, Schirmer's music-store, No. 701, Chickering's, No. 652, and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured without any additional charge. Orchestra seats, $2 50; dress circle, $2; private boxes, four seats, $12; proscenium, $20; general admission $1 50; family circle, 75 cents.

PAOLO GIACOMETTI'S
LAST AND GREAT WORK,
written expressly for
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
with the express stipulation, as by contract with the author, that its first representation
SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN AMERICA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that the preparations, on an unprecedented scale of splendor and of lavish expenditure for the production of
GIACOMETTI'S NEW AND ELABORATE WORK,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
having been completed, its first production in the world will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1867.

In announcing this great dramatic event Mr. Grau begs to state that the tragedy of the eminent author,
WHICH IS THE FIRST EVER WRITTEN BY ANY EUROPEAN AUTHOR SOLELY FOR THE AMERICAN STAGE,
will be placed before the New-York public
WITH EXTRAORDINARY MAGNIFICENCE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 11; and SATURDAY, Oct. 12,
MATINEE—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—TUESDAY.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.
FIRST TIME IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, OCT. 8,
Giacometti's great new tragedy,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI...as...Marie Antoinette,
which will be produced with great splendor.
General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 75 cents.
Ticket offices, Brooklyn Academy, and in New-York, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Manager and Director.....JOHN DE POL.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
THIS EVENING, at 7½.
Will be presented the Grand Spectacular and Magical Féerie, written expressly for this theatre by Arthur Ouyas-Armengol, entitled the
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR,
the GOLDEN BRANCH.
Mlle. ELISA BLASINA, Premiere Danseuse Assoluta.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse.
ERMESILDA DIANA, Premiere Danseuse.
EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse.
AURELIA RICCI, Premiere Danseuse.
Mons. GIOVANI LUPO, Premiere Danseur.
together with
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY
under the direction of the renowned Maestro,
Sig. D. RONZANI.
The Scenery and decorations by the renowned artists,
Messrs. CALYO & SONS.
Engagements have been made with
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
the now leading Danseuse of Europe, and the beautiful
Mlle. CATRINA CORADINE,
who are daily expected. Due notice of their first appearance will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES.....Lessee
C. W. Tayleure.....Business Manager
G. L. Fox.....Stage Manager
AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
EVERY NIGHT—Begins at 8; closes 10:40.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Begins at 1½; closes 3½.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
whose singularly beautiful personation of
RIP VAN WINKLE
is the central and most
CONSPICUOUS ATTRACTION OF THE TOWN,
commanding audiences of surpassing brilliancy, which nightly crowd the theatre before the hour of commencement.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.
In preparation, with scenery, costumes, &c., expressly imported from London and Paris, Shakespeare's fairy and operatic spectacle, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

24th-st., corner Broadway and 5th-av.
MONDAY, OCT. 7, AND EVERY EVENING,
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
WIDOW TWANKEY, MR. LEFFINGWELL.
ALADDIN, THE SCAMP, MRS. SEDLEY BROWN.
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
WEDNESDAY, MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS; 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT!

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Directors take pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been perfected for their twenty-sixth season of Classical Concerts at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For the more effective interpretation of the master compositions selected for each programme, and for securing a perfection surpassing any previous efforts in the annals of this Society, the orchestra will be increased to
100 PERFORMERS
under the conductorship of Mr. CARL BERGMAN.

The first public rehearsal will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON of Oct. 25, at 2½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music.

Subscriptions received at Messrs. Jordens & Martens, No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway.
Tickets for 5 concerts and 15 rehearsals.....$
Three tickets for each of the 5 concerts.....
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1867.
AFTERNOON performance commences at 2 o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, $1 each; children under 12 half price.

All the Theatrical Managers have kindly consented to assist at the entertainment with the leading performers in their companies, as well as the San Francisco and Kelly and Leon's Minstrels.

NOW OPEN!

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

No. 161 5th-av., and No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Classes in light gymnastics and calisthenic to ladies, misses and masters, to commence TUESDAY, Oct. Gymnasium and Fencing Academy for gentlemen are forming classes. Apply for Circulars.

ZOE IN HER TERRIFIC COMBAT.

ZOE in her wild ARAB DANCE.
ZOE in her triple role of the FRENCH SPY, at the
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
MONDAY, OCT. 7.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalks at 3d-av. and 104th and 105th sts.
2d. For laying crosswalks at the junction of 6th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.
3d. For paving with stone blocks Elizabeth-st., from Bayard to Grand sts.
4th. For paving with stone blocks 53d-st., from 6th to 7th avs.
5th. For flagging sidewalks in 14th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
7th. For setting curb and gutter stones in 125th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.
8th. For flagging and reflagging sidewalks and resetting curb and gutter stones in 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
9th. For building sewers in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and in 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
10th. For paving with stone blocks 50th-st., from 3d to 4th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 104th-st. and both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. to 104th-st.; also, both sides of 105th-st., and both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. and 105th-st.
2d. Both sides of Christopher-st. and Greenwich-av. and the easterly side of 6th-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the junction of 6th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.
3d. Both sides of Elizabeth-st., from Bayard to Grand st., and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Elizabeth-st.
4th. Both sides of 53d-st., from 6th to 7th av., and the westerly side of 6th-av. and the easterly side of 7th-av., to the extent of half the block from 53d-st.
5th. Both sides of 14th-st., from 2d to 3d av.
6th. Both sides of 56th-st., from 2d to 3d av.
7th. Both sides of 125th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.
8th. Both sides of 36th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
9th. Both sides of 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, both sides of 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.
10th. Both sides of 50th-st., from 3d to 4th av.; also, both sides of Lexington-av., and the westerly side of 3d-av. and the easterly side of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block from 50th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct 3, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 2d day of October, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estates of HENRY S. LEAVITT, of Great Barrington, in the County of Berkshire, and JOHN G. DOUBLEDAY, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts partners of the late firm of Leavitt, Toler & Co., of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Sumner & Dewey, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, before JOSEPH TUCKER, Register, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEO. L. ANDREWS,
United States Marshal, Mass., District, as Messenger.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Park, Sept. 28, 1867. }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment-rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate for the year 1867 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

No sooner had our own Central Park been laid out and the many surveyors, landscape-gardeners, architects and laborers begun to develop the thousand beauties which now make it one of the loveliest spots on the continent, than the good people of Brooklyn began to be exercised in the matter, and to talk of securing lands for a similar Park in that enterprising sister city. To bring a plan of so much importance properly before the people and induce them to tax themselves for the immense amount of money necessary to carry it into execution, is a work of much time and labor. Hence it followed that for some time after the project was first proposed, little was done but to "agitate;" the persevering efforts, however, of a few leading men, who were spurred to continuous action by the daily developing glory of the Manhattan enterprise, and its magical effect upon the value of adjacent property, at last prevailed, and a Commission was appointed to select and purchase a proper site. Long Island, back a little way from the cities was comparatively so thinly settled, that this was by no means a difficult matter. A beautiful situation was secured, diversified by broad meadows, well-wooded hills and picturesque sheets of water, and remarkably adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. The Park is to have its main entrance at a point on Flatbush-avenue where it is touched by DeGraw-street and Vanderbilt-avenue, and the principal approaches are by way of Flatbush, Clinton and Vanderbilt avs. being a delightful drive from Fulton Ferry of about two miles and a half. Since the original purchase was made several desirable plots of adjoining land have been secured, and efforts are being made to secure the well-known "Litchfield Farm" of fifty-five acres. So that now the entire property set apart for the Park amounts to about 600 acres.

The Commissioners, who are twelve of the best-known citizens of Brooklyn, in 1865, caused the land to be surveyed by Messrs. OLMSTED and VAUX, landscape architects, who are so well and favorably known by their works in the Central Park. These gentlemen prepared a map or plan of the normal condition of the Park district, and also a second section, showing a general plan for laying out and beautifying the grounds. This document, accompanied by a photographic exhibit of the manner in which it was proposed to develop its landscape effects, and to open its rides, drives and rambles, and it also made a number of general suggestions as to the proper locations for zoölogical and other gardens, buildings, bridges and other architectural work. This was by no means intended as a fixed and definite plan, but was, of course, subject to such alterations in the future as time and circumstances might suggest or require; it was issued, however, at that time with a view of securing the opinions of the citizens of Brooklyn in general, whose taste and judgment the Commissioners were, of course, bound to consult and respect. To this end the plan was printed and widely distributed to all who cared to see, and the Commissioners awaited a response from their constituents. The result realized their most sanguine expectations, as the Commissioners state, and they had the satisfaction of receiving "through an intelligent public Press, as well as by the general voice of the people, a hearty approval of the design which had been thus offered for criticism."

The popular verdict was so obviously in unison with their own opinion that the Commissioners felt assured that the design thus adopted was just what the occasion required, though they have since availed themselves of many valuable suggestions, and they at once took measures to carry it forward to a full completion, with all the powers intrusted to them. Though the Legislature has been liberal in granting the power to secure lands adjoining the original purchase, there are still certain other additions which it is hoped will yet be made, and until that matter is decided it will of course be impossible to decide definitely what improvements may be required on those doubtful lands, but that there is no lack of work to do on the grounds positively and permanently secured, the 1,700 men now daily at work thereon, sufficiently testify.

Having secured their lands, and definitely decided on at once pushing forward the work, they regularly appointed Messrs. OLMSTEAD & VAUX, above mentioned, as the permanent landscape architects, and appointed Mr. JOSEPH P. DAVIS, of the Nassau Water Works, as Engineer in charge of operations at the Park, and Mr. JOHN LOGART and Mr. JOHN Y. CULYER, his principal assistants. Messrs. OLMSTEAD & VAUX were appointed on the 29th of May, 1866, and on the 16th of June following, they proceeded to organize, as speedily as possible, a practical system of operations under which the work might be proceeded with during the remainder of the season. With such energy did they go about this part of their work that on the 1st of July, 1866, a small body of laborers were set at work, and that day the first actual work was done on the new Park. More men were at once put on, as rapidly as the working-gangs could be organized and the work laid out for them to do. The labor force for the first year was chiefly employed in grading and collecting materials, such as stone, peat, &c., for future use. As soon as practicable work was begun on bridle-roads and walks, with the view of reducing some portion of the Park to at least partial order as speedily as possible. Up to Jan. 1, 1867, there had been 1,375 feet of bridle-roads and 1,875 feet of walks brought to the proper grade, but as the work has been prosecuted with great vigor, with a large force of nearly 2,000 men all through the present season, the work is now very much more advanced, though exact particulars cannot be ascertained until the publication of the annual report in January next.

In the course of grading, many interesting relics have been found on the old revolutionary battle-field which constitutes a portion of the Park; mingled balls and bones are frequently turned up by the workmen, marking where the battle raged. The lines of the old fortifications and the positions of the batteries are well known, and the ground will be preserved as nearly as possible in its early shape, and "distinctly marked for the veneration of future generations." The plan of improvements of course contemplates fountains, arches, bridges and other ornamental architectural works, and it is supposed that in good time the taste and liberality of the citizens of Brooklyn, will beautify the grounds with appropriate statues and other works of art. In the Plaza, which forms part of the principal entrance, there is to be a fountain 160 feet in diameter, and it is proposed to erect on the two sides of the main entrance to the Park itself colossal statues of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. It is proposed to extend Clinton-avenue, the most beautiful one now in Brooklyn, in a direct line to the Warren-street boundary of the Park, and so make it one of the principal approaches leading to the grand gateway. As the grounds are for the most part not yet in condition to receive the trees and shrubs which are in the future to beautify them, large nurseries have been established wherein thousands of shrubs and plants have been set out, which will, at the proper time, be transplanted to their permanent homes. In those places, however, where no change of grade or building of roadways will alter the present conformation of the ground, several thousands of trees and plants have been already placed. The largest one of the several lakes which will diversify the landscape will comprise about fifty acres, and there will be several smaller ones. There is no ready-made pond on the Park District; but there is an ample stream of running water, which will render the construction of artificial lakes of small [illegible] comparatively easy. This stream will [illegible] by many winding ways over picturesque [illegible] through shady valleys, from pond to lake, throughout the entire park, so that a minute's walk will from any point bring the visitor to water—either a graceful fountain, a calm, smooth lake, a busy, brawling miniature cataract, or a quiet, modest brook. The site of the future fifty acre lake is now covered with market gardens, and over the place where now the sturdy Dutchwoman gathers her turnips and onions in a year or two fond lovers may glide in a Venetian gondola for the small sum of fifty cents an hour. There are no flowers or trees yet placed on the mounds at the grand entrance, but planting there and at other points now being made ready will be commenced on an extensive scale this Fall and next Spring.

The substantial roads and paths which have so admirably answered their purpose in Central Park will also be adopted here. These are of three sorts, known as the Telford, the Macadam and the gravel roads. The system of under-drainage by means of the vitrified pipe is the same in both parks. The gravel used in the roads or for other similar uses comes from near Peekskill, on the Hudson River. It is the best gravel known, having a natural binding quality and contains no dirt, therefore no moisture or frost can affect it injuriously. This indispensable article costs $2 85 per cubic yard delivered at the Park.

There are now in process of construction three bridges—two over main drives and one over a bridle path; also, a rustic arch, near the deer paddock.

The Legislature has placed the parade ground, recently provided for the military of Kings County, under the control of the Park Commissioners. This land consists of forty acres, admirably adapted for military movements, and immediately adjoins the Park on the south. A military display on this comparatively level spot will show to great advantage from the adjacent hills in the Park, while the land itself virtually becomes a part of the Park territory.

While all the works are pushed on with the greatest energy, and while the force of men is as great as can be now profitably employed, still the financial affairs of the enterprise are all administered with the most rigid economy, combined with a wise liberality. The force now at work is thus stated by the Superintendent of that department:

Men, (thirty-seven working gangs,) 1,700; double team, 40; single horses and carts, 283. They work ten hours a day, and are paid at the following rates: Double teams, per day, $5 30; horse and cart. $3 70; laborer, $1 70.

The entire grounds will eventually be inclosed with a heavy stone wall surmounted by an iron railing. On the Flatbush-avenue side there is now a protecting picket fence. Though there is as yet but little to see, save men busy making roads or excavating for the artificial lakes, there are already many visitors, especially on Sundays. The Long Island people like to watch the work from week to week, and to be very certain that they are to get the worth of their money. Then, too, there are many who remember that the New-York Central Park district was a dozen years ago, and who like to watch the progress of their own Park from its present ruggedness to its future beauty, under the direction of the same minds which transformed that "howling wilderness" of Manhattan Island to the most magnificent public garden in the world. And Messrs. OLMSTEAD and VAUX, and their assistants, all of whom were with them there, must have learned much by their Central Park labors; and the very experience there acquired will doubtless, by the avoidance of costly errors, and the adoption of money-saving devices, save to Brooklyn many thousands of dollars. The progress already made is, for the time, almost wonderful, and still the work goes bravely on. If the present accomplished architects are allowed their own way in the premises, there can be little doubt that in a few years Prospect Park of Brooklyn will fairly rival its older sister—Central Park of New-York.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present the following *resumé* of National Guard news and movements for the information of those interested in such matters:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Sept. 28, 1867:

Seventh Division.—Francis M. McDonald, Ordnance Officer, with rank from Sept. 21, 1867.

First Brigade.—Theodore Mallaby, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, Sept. 12, 1867; new appointment.

Seventh Brigade.—James W. Bedell, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from Sept. 2, 1867, new appointment; Isaac P. Chambers, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from Sept. 11, 1867, (First Lieutenant,) new appointment; Wm. W. Pierson, Quartermaster, with rank from Sept. 2, 1867, *vice* Jay.

Twelfth Brigade.—Wm. W. Baxter, Engineer, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867, *vice* Mason, declined; Jas. L. Reynolds, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867, *vice* Gross, declined; Zenas P. Ruggles, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867, *vice* Baxter, promoted.

Eleventh Brigade.—Richard F. Butt, Brigade Engineer, with rank from Sept. 25, 1867, *vice* Hotchkiss to Howitzer Battery.

Sixteenth Brigade.—Wm. H. Main, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Sept. 9, 1867, *vice* John L. Hotchkiss.

First Regiment Infantry—Garrett Roach, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 6, 1867, *vice* McNally, dismissed.

Second Regiment.—Alexander H. Coulter, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 8, 1867, *vice* McClasker, promoted.

Third Regiment—James A. Baker, Captain, with rank from Aug. 30, 1867, *vice* Corbett, resigned. Samuel S. Leon, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 27, 1867, *vice* Butler, resigned.

Sixth Regiment—John McDonald, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 3, 1867, *vice* W. O. Reilly, promoted.

Seventh Regiment—Christian H. Meday, Major, with rank from May 28, 1867, *vice* Jas. B. Young, resigned.

Seventeenth Regiment—James B. Spicer, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 22, 1867, *vice* Van Cott, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.—John J. Huber, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from Sept. 20, 1867, *vice* Cassidy, resigned; Lewis M. Duenkelmyer, Surgeon, with rank from Sept. 5, 1867, *vice* Staets, resigned; Rev. Reinhold Alderberg, Chaplain, with rank from Sept. 5, 1867, *vice* Waghame, retired.

Fifty-first Regiment.—Henry Lenz, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 12, 1867, *vice* Heesh, resigned.

Fifty-fifth Regiment.—Wm. W. Strew, Surgeon, with rank from July 1, 1867, *vice* Kammeror, retired.

Sixty-first Regiment.—S. Hopkins Salisbury, Adjutant, with rank from July 27, 1867; John A. Hubbell, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from May 1, 1867.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.—James Fox, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 3, 1867, *vice* Fogerty, resigned; Augustus H. Fields, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 26, 1867, *vice* Bean, resigned. James A. Taggert, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 4, 1867, *vice* Pfieffer, resigned; Francis E. Bustaphieve, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 4, 1867, *vice* Chester, resigned.

Eighty-fifth Regiment.—Aurd J. Andrews, Captain, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867, *vice* Farrington, promoted; Willard M. Park, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867, *vice* Andrews; Emory L. Webb, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867; Charles G. Nye, Captain, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867, *vice* Selmons, declined.

Eighty-sixth Regiment—F. H. Holcomb, Surgeon, with rank from Aug. 26, 1867.

Eighty-seventh Regiment—Leonard S. Loomis, Captain, with rank from Sept. 14, 1867, *vice* Call, resigned; Edward L. Parsons, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 14, 1867, *vice* Loomis, promoted.

Ninety-eighth Regiment—George P. Kellogg, Captain, with rank from Sept. 7, 1867, *vice* Crary, deceased; William H. Ayard, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 7, 1867, *vice* Kellogg, promoted; Judson Carney, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 7, 1867, *vice* Ayard, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Sept. 28, 1867:

Sept. 23—Second Lieut. Frederick Schwerdt, Third Regiment.
Sept. 23—Capt. C. Ellert, Fifth Regiment.
Sept. 23—Capt. Peter Palmer, Seventh Regiment.
Sept. 23—First Lieut. James Ray, Seventh Regiment.
Sept. 23—First Lieut. Franz Kollhaupt, Eleventh Regiment.
Sept. 25—Second Lieut. Matthew Rifle, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.
Sept. 26—Lieut.-Col. M. Cassiday, Twenty-fifth Regiment.

MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Sept. 27, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21—Division and Brigade Inspectors, in the preparation of the "Muster and Inspection Rolls" for the Fall inspections, will rigidly conform to the requirements of the circular issued from these headquarters July 30, 1867.

The copy for these headquarters will be transmitted direct, and as soon as practicable after the inspection; the other copies will be disposed of as indicated in the circular above referred to.

Division and brigade commanders will furnish such instructions to the inspectors as will insure a rigid and accurate inspection of the several organizations representing their commands; and after said inspection, will furnish to these headquarters a written report of the condition of their commands, with such recommendations as may seem to them proper and desirable.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

The upper drill room of the regimental armory is assigned to the several batteries of this command for drill and instruction from 7 to 11 o'clock P. M., as follows: Battery A, Oct. 1, 12, 29; Nov. 9, 22; Dec. 5, 17, 30; Jan. 11, 24; Feb. 6, 18, 29; March 14, 27, April 9, 21; May 4, 16, 30. Battery B, Oct. 3, 15, 24; Nov. 11, 23; Dec. 6, 19, 31; Jan. 13, 25, 27; Feb. 8, 20; March 3, 16, 28; April 10, 23; May 5, 18, 29. Battery C, Oct. 4, 17, 31; Nov. 12, 25; Dec. 7, 20; Jan. 2, 14; Feb. 7, 21; March 5, 17, 30; April 13, 24; May 7, 19. Battery D, Oct. 5, 18, 26; Nov. 1, 14, 26; Dec. 9, 21; Jan. 3, 16, 28; Feb. 10, 22; March 6, 19, 31; April, 11, 25; May 8, 21. Battery F, Oct. 7, 19; Nov. 2, 15, 28; Dec. 10, 23; Jan. 4, 17, 30; Feb. 11, 24; March 7, 20; April 2, 14, 27; May 9, 22. Battery G, Oct. 8, 21; Nov. 4, 16, 29; Dec. 12, 24; Jan. 6, 18, 31; Feb. 13, 25; March 9, 21; April 3, 16, 28; May 11, 23. Battery H, Oct. 10, 22; Nov. 5, 18, 30; Dec. 13, 26; Jan. 7, 20; Feb. 1, 14, 27; March 10, 23; April 4, 17; May 1, 12, 25. Battery I, Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8, 19; Dec. 2, 14, 27; Jan. 10, 21; Feb. 3, 15, 28; March 12, 24; April 6, 18; May 2, 15, 26. Battery K, Oct. 2, 14, 28; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 3, 16, 28; Jan. 9, 23; Feb. 4, 17; March 2, 13, 26; April 7, 20, 30; May 14, 28.

The commissioned officers will assemble in citizen's dress for theoretic drill and instruction, at the Armory, on Wednesday the 9th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M., and every alternate Wednesday evening thereafter until further orders. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform, for drill and instructions, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and every alternate Wednesday evening thereafter, until further orders, excepting Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, and Jan. 1, proximo. The surgeon is not required to attend the officers' drill.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The regular company drills commenced last week; UPTON'S Tactics are prescribed to the exclusion of all others; commandants will commence with the "School of the Soldier."

APPOINTMENTS.—Corporal JOHN Z. WESTERVELT, Jr., as Quartermaster-Sergeant, warrant dated Sept. 11, 1867.

DISCHARGED.—Corporal BENJ. F. HOYT, E Company, expiration term of service.

The non-commissioned staff will report as follows to the Adjutant for instructions:

Quartermaster-Sergeant on Monday afternoons.
Commissary-Sergeant on Wednesday afternoons.
Ordinance-Sergeant on Friday afternoons.

THE SECOND BRIGADE STAFF.

Gen. BURGER, commanding the Second Brigade, announces the following gentlemen as his staff: J. M. C. Frolich, Major, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; P. J. Joachimsen, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate; John A. Godfrey, Major and Inspector; Benjamin S. Church, Major and Engineer; D. B. St. John Roosa, Major and Surgeon; Sidney E. Morse, Captain and Quartermaster; Carl Marquardt, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence; Stephen D. O'Keefe, Captain and Ordnance Officer; William C. Dickel, Captain and Aide-de-Camp; Chas. H. Heyzer, First Lieutenant and Additional Aide-de-Camp.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform for instruction and drill, at the regimental armory, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. Recitations will be required in the school of the soldier, including the manual of arms. Such officers as have not yet received their copies of *Upton's Tactics* (presented for the use of the regiment by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM G. WARD) should call at once at regimental headquarters, and receive the copies allotted to them.

Discharged.—Fourth Sergt. E. Hudson Ogden, Company I, removed from district.

Reduced to Ranks.—The following non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks: Fourth Sergt. David Horton, Company F, and Third Sergt. John C. Moore, Company H, neglect of duty in not making proper return of squad warrant; Corporal Martin Sutter, Company H, and Corporal William Graham, Company H, disorderly conduct while on parade.

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

David Hatch, of Company E, has been appointed Sergeant-Major of the Twenty-fifth Regiment. At a meeting of the Townsend Zouaves, held recently, Dominick White was elected First Sergeant, John Campbell, First Corporal, and William H. Jennings, President.

At a meeting of the members of Company E, of the Twenty-fourth (Troy) Regiment, held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected: President, James Liney; Vice-President, Bernard C. Higgins; Treasurer, James Cusack; Secretary, Michael Hernnessy; First Sergeant, George Gorman; Duty Sergeants, Michael Cary, Michael J. Cassidy, Thomas Burke and William Ryan; Corporals, Andrew Maher, James Ryan, Walter Desmy, Matthew Dennin and Martin Healy.

Col. J. THOS. DAVIS, of the Seventy-second Regiment, has made the following appointments of Staff Officers: Adjutant, James H. Miller; Quartermaster, Josiah W. Boyce; Commissary of Subsistence, Andrew B. Knowlson; Surgeon, Charles S. Allen; Assistant Surgeon, William H. Hull; Chaplain, Lewis Selleck.

Private GEORGE F. THOMAS has been elected Captain of the Sixth (F) Company, of the Seventh Regiment. Private JAS. H. INGERSOLL, of Company G, Seventh Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant, to accept which position he has resigned the Adjutancy of the Sixth Regiment.

The first drill for the season of Company G, First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) will commence on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., when UPTON'S tactics will be strictly enforced. Private CHARLES M. MAY has been expelled from this company for good cause.

THE THIRD BRIGADE.

The annual inspection and review of the several regiments of this brigade will be conducted in accordance with the forms prescribed by *Upton's Tactics*, and such instructions as are given by the Inspector-General, in his circular letter, dated Sept. 1, 1867, to the several Brigade Inspectors of the National Guard; except so far as those instructions have been specially modified, by permitting an entire regiment instead of five companies to be inspected in one day. There not having been sufficient time for instruction in the school of the battalion, according to *Upton's Tactics*, since they were adopted, no battalion movements will be required to be performed on the occasion of the annual inspection of the regiments of this brigade, for the present year. The Ninth Regiment will be inspected to-morrow at Tompkins-square, the Eighth on Tuesday, the Seventh on Thursday and the Thirty-seventh on Friday.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade in full uniform, (epaulettes and white gloves,) on Monday, Oct. 14, 1867, for annual inspection and review. Line will be formed on Second-street, right resting on First-avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely.

The several companies of this command will assemble for instruction in the discipline of inspection, at the armory on the following evenings, at 7:30 o'clock: Companies A and C, Monday, October 7; Companies I and D, Tuesday, October 8; Companies E and F, Wednesday, Oct. 9: Companies B and H, Thursday, Oct. 10; Company G, Friday, Oct. 11.

Appointments.—Left general guide Charles Ingebrand, to be sergeant-major, *vice* William Halloran, returned to his company; Valentine Steitz, Company H, to be left general guide, *vice* Ingebrand, promoted. At the request of Capt. Wood, First Sergeant Michael Smith, of Company I, has been reduced to the ranks for non-attendance to duty.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

It is the duty of company commandants to enforce strict discipline in their several commands, and compel a reasonable attendance at all drills—whether by company or battalion. We notice a paragraph to this effect in two or three of the regimental general orders, and they are ordered not to sign certificates of duty unless the member applying has performed a reasonable amount. It may not be generally known that the Jury Law compels company commandants, under a fine of $50 in each case, to report all members who have not performed the amount of duty required to the Commissioners of Jurors, in order that they may be reached.

Col. JOEL MASON, of the Sixth Regiment, and his family are expected home from Europe in a few days.

The Left Wing of the First Regiment Cavalry had a drill on Tuesday at Tompkins-square. Brigade Inspector E. H. V. KENT was on the ground in citizen's dress and attempted to superintend, but no notice was taken of him until he made his appearance in uniform. The officers of the First thus administered a good lesson. The drill was a fair success.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Eleventh Regiment will assemble in fatigue dress, with side arms, for drill and inspection, in the regimental armory, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock P. M. The first annual target excursion of the ex-members of Company H of this regiment, took place at Funk's Union Park on Thursday last. The Eleventh Regiment will also parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for inspection and review, on Monday, Oct. 21. Line will be formed on Second-avenue, right on Fourth-street, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely.

The officers and members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment intend celebrating their seventeenth anniversary on the 14th inst. by a grand picnic and festival at Jones' Wood. The programme of arrangements is an extensive one, and a splendid success is anticipated by the Committees.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association was held on Tuesday evening, at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street. A large attendance was present, and the evening was made a profitable and pleasant one, for after the routine business had been transacted, unusual festivity ruled the hour. Several distinguished ex-members of the regiment were present.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Seventh Assembly District.

In response to a call for a meeting of citizens of the Seventh Assembly District, "in favor of the preservation of the ancient and chartered rights of the municipality," a number of persons gathered at the Bleecker House, last evening, and organized—an hour after the time named in the advertisement. Dr. WALKER occupied the Chair. Speeches were made denouncing legislative action, and calling upon citizens for a united effort in opposition to recent enactments. The affair culminated in the introduction of Mr. JAMES D. MCCLELLAN as a proper person to represent the interests of the Conservatives of this District in the next Assembly. Mr. MCCLELLAN made a speech conveying his thanks for the proposed support, and with this the meeting terminated.

Mozart Primary Elections.

Last evening the primary elections of the Mozart Democrats were held very generally in this City. Delegates were elected to the various conventions for the nomination of candidates for the State Senate, Assembly, Judicial and County offices.

Richmond County Convention.

The Richmond County Convention met last week at Richmond, Staten Island, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Senatorial and Judiciary Conventions. The Convention was addressed by the Chairman, ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq., relative to the business transacted at the Constitutional Convention, of which he is the delegate from Richmond County. He said that the coming election was but the forerunner of the Presidential election, and scarcely second to it in importance, and if the Democrats acted earnestly, with combined efforts, they would give a death-blow to Radicalism. The following were elected delegates: To the State Convention, Dr. HARCOURT, Mr. DAVIS, alternate; Senatorial Convention, Messrs. CHRISTIE, BECHTEL, HOOSIER and KEELY; Judiciary Convention, Capt. ABRAHAM WOOD, with Capt. WM. CORRY, alternate.

Queens County Republican Nominations.

The Republican County and Assembly Conventions assembled at the Court-house, North Hempstead, Long Island, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was quite large and considerable interest was manifested. The proceedings were very harmonious. The following nominations were made:

For Sheriff—Armstead C. Henry, of Newtown.

For County Clerk—John M. Clark, of North Hempstead.

For County Superintendent of the Poor—Oliver Titus, of Oyster Bay.

For Coroners—Dr. C. S. Whitehead, of Newtown; J. A. Spillet, of Jamaica; John P. Rhodes, of Hempstead, and Dr. P. F. Pryor, of Oyster Bay.

For Justice of the Sessions—Jas. M. Seaman, present incumbent.

For the Assembly—First district, Edward S. Swan, of Oyster Bay; Second district, Bernardus Hendrickson, of Jamaica.

Delegates to the Judiciary Convention—Gilbert Sayres, of Jamaica; Henry S. Norton, of Hempstead; Henry S. Anable, of Newtown.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention—Gilbert Sayres and William S. Cogswell, Jamaica; John L. Denton and L. B. Prince, Flushing; J. M. Whitcomb and Henry S. Anable, Newtown; L. F. Coles and Wm. S. McCoun, Oyster Bay; B. D. Hicks and J. D. Armstrong, North Hempstead; B. Hendricks and James B. Cooper, Hempstead.

New-Jersey Republican Primaries.

The Republican primary meetings will be held on Wednesday evening next in the various districts in Hudson County, N. J., and the County Convention, for the nomination of a Sheriff and Coroners, will be held at Library Hall, in the town of Bergen, on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. The time for holding the Assembly Conventions has not yet been decided upon.

The National Bank of Whitestown.

From the Utica Herald, Oct. 3.

Mr. WARD, official Bank Examiner, yesterday made an investigation into the affairs of the National Bank of Whitestown. The institution had made a large number of bad debts, and other debts were suspended. It was found necessary that the bank should at once go into liquidation. The bills are secured by deposit of United States funds, and only amount to about $45,000. They will be promptly redeemed. Arrangements will be made to pay the depositors within ten days or a fortnight. No loss can accrue to any one except the stockholders. The capital is $120,000, and of this about $100,000 is now held by J. N. STARIN, of Auburn, who has been purchasing the stock at ten cents on the dollar. The officers of the bank will close up its affairs as promptly as possible.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning of the Invincible—Arrest of Alleged Incendiaries.

An agent of the underwriters in Boston, where the clipper ship *Invincible*, recently destroyed by fire at Brooklyn, was largely insured, has been investigating the circumstances of the case. He found that the ship was in charge of a regular shipkeeper and a carpenter at the time of the fire. They both agreed that the ship, all her sails, running rigging, cabin furniture, &c., were destroyed by the fire; but the agent, by extending his inquiries, ascertained that a few days before the fire, the ship had been stripped of her sails, and that they had been sent on shore. After considerable trouble, he traced them to a junk-store, where they had been sold for about $460, when in fact they were worth nearly, if not quite, $4,000. Following up his investigations, he found that for several weeks previous to the fire, the ship had been literally cleared of everything moveable. A man, who had assisted in removing much of the property from the ship, informed the agent and the Police where it had been disposed of. The shipkeeper and carpenter were both decoyed into separate lawyer's offices to give their affidavits about the burning of the ship, after which they were arrested and are now in jail at Brooklyn charged with robbing and setting fire to the ship. It is supposed they set the ship on fire to cover up the way in which they had plundered her.

Branding Goods for Export.

The subjoined communication was yesterday addressed by Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector in charge of exports, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the following Collectors: George F. Carman, First District of New-York; Alfred M. Wood, Second; W. S. Andrews, Third; Joshua F. Bailey, Fourth; Joseph Hoxie, Fifth; M. B. Field, Sixth; M. B. Blake, Seventh; Thomas E. Smith, Eighth; Thos. O'Callaghan, Ninth, and Jacob Weart, of the Fifth, New-Jersey:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 5, 1867.

SIR: Your attention is respectfully directed to the following provision of the new regulations of the Department, relative to the branding of goods "for export:"

The words "U. S. Bonded Warehouse, for Export," must be branded, at the expense of the owner or exporter, across the Inspector's brand on each package, so that the words "for export" cannot be removed or effaced without effacing the Inspector's brand; and no storekeeper will deliver any package for export until this is done.

You will please inform your storekeepers that they are to require this work to be done under their supervision by the proprietors of the warehouses, and that the expense attending the same is to form a part of the charge for labor on the goods.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector in Charge of Exports.

Relief for Yellow Fever Sufferers.

Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following for benefit of sufferers by the epidemic at New-Orleans:

J. Foster Jenkins, through John Bowne, Secretary, $25; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lord, through Alfred C. Post, $100; New-York Southern Ladies' Relief Society, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Secretary, $100; Reformed Dutch Church, West Twenty-first-street, Rev. Dr. R. A. R. Thompson, $80 12; Academy of Medicine, Charles Taylor, $20; Mrs. P. Millspaugh, through Rev. Dr. Booth, $3; Nameless, through Rev. Dr. Crosby, $5; Cash, through Rev. Dr. Crosby, $6; R. C., $5; James H. Benedict, $100; Mrs. B. Shiff, $50; J. A. B., $10—total, $504 12. Previously acknowledged, $7,891 15—total, $8,395 27.

Also, the following for Galveston sufferers:

New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Society, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, $100; previously acknowledged, $5,576 22—total, $5,676 22.

And the following for Mobile sufferers:

New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Society, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, $100.

Harlem Bridge Open to the Public.

The following report and resolution were received and adopted by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, at their meeting at Harlem yesterday:

To the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge:

GENTLEMEN: The bridge and approaches are now so far completed as to admit of the opening of the bridge for the use of the public on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

(Signed) ERASTUS W. SMITH, Chief-Engineer.

On motion of Commissioner ROBERTSON:

Resolved, That Harlem Bridge be thrown open for public travel on and after the 16th inst.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

GAMBLING-HOUSE.

On Friday evening Officers DUBOIS and LYMAN, of the Fifth Precinct, made a sudden descent upon the lottery-policy-ticket office No. 146 West Broadway, when they noticed a rear door leading into a large room occupied by a crowd of men, all busily engaged in playing at "faro." As soon as the Police entered, the gamblers made their escape through the windows in the rear, leaving a table, a layout, a quantity of ivory checks, cue-box and dealing-box. While the Police were examining the premises JOHN MOORE came in from the front office and commenced picking up the scattered implements. When questioned by Officer DUBOIS, MOORE acknowledged himself to be the proprietor of the place, which led to his arrest. THOMAS WEBB, also found on the premises and who refused to give any information regarding himself, was taken into custody. Both prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning, when MOORE was held for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. WEBB was discharged.

THREATENING LIFE.

MARIA BURNS, of No. 273 Water-street, and JOHN ROWAN, of No. 120 Roosevelt, caused the arrest of PATRICK MCCAFFREY, yesterday morning, on a charge of being disorderly in the street, and having a pistol and a knife in his possession, with which he threatened their lives. When arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner was locked up for trial.

ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Officers MULLIGAN and GAVICAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, made a descent upon the disorderly house No. 37 Crosby-street, on Friday night, where they arrested WM. LEWIS, STEPHEN JEROME, WM. DAVIS, JOSEPHINE WILLMONT and CARRIE WILSON. Subsequent examination of the premises led to the discovery of a large quantity of neckties, shirts, scarfs, collars, silk vestings, handkerchiefs and other goods of a similar description. As these articles were evidently stolen property, the Police made inquiries in the ward and ascertained that the furnishing store of Messrs. SMITH & MURRAY, No. 145 Grand-street, had been entered Thursday night through a second-story rear window, from a shed, and over $2,000 worth of goods had been stolen therefrom. The prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, and were remanded for further examination.

RECKLESS STAGE DRIVER.

JOSEPH CARPENTER, a Broadway stage driver, was arrested yesterday by Officer WALKINSHAW, of the Broadway Squad, for careless and reckless driving, his vehicle having knocked down and injured a boy. The prisoner endeavored to excuse himself by saying that he was "only trying to get ahead of another stage" belonging to a rival company. He was remanded for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

It is very seldom that this Court makes so meagre an exhibit of crime as it did yesterday. The following was the entire business of the day.

LARCENY.

JAMES DEMPSEY, of No. 16 Sixth-avenue, charged JAMES ELLIS with stealing a trunk, valued at $30, from the front of his store. ELLIS was caught in the act and committed for trial at the General Sessions.

STAGE DRIVER ARRESTED.

Officer FONTENELLE, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, arrested MORTIMER A. REYNOLDS for driving a stage in Broadway at a reckless and unlawful rate of speed. The prisoner was committed for an examination, but at a subsequent hour of the day, upon a promise of better conduct in the future, he was released.

PETTY THEFTS.

Two boys named JOHN MCCONNELL and CORNELIUS MCKENNA, were committed for trial at the Special Sessions upon charges of attempted till-tapping. HENRY MAGNES, for the theft of a few cents from No. 375 Second-avenue, was sent to the Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

A BURGLARY.

A few nights ago the liquor-store of GEORGE GILROY, No. 1,013 Third-avenue, was burglariously entered and four barrels of whisky and a lot of different kinds of liquors in bottles, altogether to the value of $700, were stolen. The burglars had entered the store in the first instance by forcing open the fan-light, and, after gaining admission, had opened the front door from the inside. Notwithstanding the bulk of the stolen articles, the burglars managed the affair so adroitly that they removed the proceeds of their adventure entirely unobserved. On Sunday information of the burglary was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, and Capt. TODD detailed Officer MAHONEY to investigate the case. After a day or two the officer began to entertain suspicions against DANIEL MURPHEY, JAS. CADDLE, WM. CLARK and JNO. HUGHES, and arrested them. The officer says the prisoners are characters well known in the neighborhood, but the only specific grounds for considering them guilty of the burglary are that they have been seen since the burglary with liquor in their possession after 12 o'clock at night, and some wine bottles which after emptying they had thrown away at the Hamilton House, and which had the labels of Mr. GILROY upon them. The prisoners have been temporarily committed for three days past at the Fourth District Prison, and yesterday adh an examination in the case before Justice CONNOLLY, but no evidence further than the above was elicited.

DESTITUTE GIRLS.

Two young girls, about sixteen years of age, of very modest demeanor and pleasing appearance, yesterday morning accosted an officer of the Central Park Police, in the Park, and stated they were homeless and destitute. In the afternoon they were brought into Court, and in answer to the kindly inquiries of the Justice, stated their names to be CAROLINE DUBOIS and MARY FRANCIS MARTIN. They had wandered away from home, the one from Newburgh and the other from Amsterdam. They were sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

STEALING GEESE.

THOMAS FLOOD was committed for trial at the Special Sessions upon a charge of stealing fourteen live geese from ELIZA RONAU, in East Forty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EQUINOCTIAL STORM.—The "equinoctial storm," as all rain storms that occur about this time of the year are called, commenced here on Friday night, and continued, with occasional intermissions, through yesterday and last night. At intervals the rain came down with remarkable force and volume, and served a good purpose in cleaning the streets, which, during the past week or two of dry weather, had become uncomfortably dusty, to say nothing of the filth. The storm is not accompanied by a very high wind, as is generally the case with "equinoctials," and the temperature is mild. It may turn out to be not the equinoctial at all, but a close imitation, in which event, it will have to take rank with the numberless other rain-storms that have visited us almost every other day during the Summer. If the theory be true that about the same average amount of moisture, in the shape of rain or snow, descends upon the earth each year, this portion of the planet ought to expect a dry Fall and a snowless Winter, for we have already had our average, and more too.

THE LATE AVONIA JONES.—The death of Mrs. AVONIA S. BROOKE, which took place Friday night, in this City, was caused by consumption, with which she had long been suffering. The fate of her husband, Mr. GUSTAVUS VAUGH BROOKE, who perished on the ill-fated *City of London*, it is supposed, accelerated hers. Yesterday the funeral services were performed at No. 2 Bond-street, Rev. Dr. COOK, of St. Bartholomew's Church, officiating. The remains were laid out in a handsome rosewood coffin, silver mounted, on which was placed a bouquet presented by MATILDA HERON, (Mrs. STOEPEL,) to whom the deceased lady was much attached, and a wreath presented by Miss ETTINGE. Among the theatrical celebrities who visited the remains during the course of the day were Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, Mr. GILBERT, of Wallack's Theatre; Mr. DAVENPORT, of the Broadway Theatre; Mr. BAKER, of the New-York Theatre; Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, author of the first play in which Mrs. BROOKE appeared. The remains were last evening conveyed to Boston for interment.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Ladies' Union Relief Association of this City during the past three years has expended nearly $20,000 in relieving the necessities of soldiers' families. The labors of the Society are varied, consisting of finding employment for disabled soldiers, furnishing sewing-machines, washing-machines and other useful articles to their families, and paying the rent of the extreme poor. The Young Men's Christian Association has kindly given the Society the use of a room in the Cooper Institute, where JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture in aid of the Ladies' Society to-morrow evening. The ladies of the Society, among whom Mrs. M. O. ROBERTS, Mrs. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY and Mrs. Dr. CLARKSON, visit in person all applicants for aid. About 150 families are now in the care of the Association. The object of the Society is a most worthy one, and deserves liberal support.

A VERY BAD PROCEEDING.—The wife of Mr. THOMAS J. COX, an employe of the Board of Health, last Monday purchased at the Broadway store of LORD & TAYLOR a bill of goods, which she directed to be sent to room No. 51 of the building occupied by the Health Board, and to be delivered to her husband. The messenger went to No. 151 Mott-street instead of No. 301, where he met an old woman giving the name of ALICE KENNEDY, who said Mrs. COX lived there and would get the parcel if left. As soon as ALICE obtained possession of the goods she incontinently proceeded to pawn the same, spending the proceeds in very bad liquor. On Tuesday the mistake was discovered, and Detective KELSO succeeded yesterday in finding the woman and inducing her to tell where she had pawned the goods, which were recovered. ALICE remains in custody.

BOARD OF INTERNAL REVENUE—SEIZURE IN BROOKLYN.—The Board of Internal Revenue met yesterday at No. 83 Cedar-street. A resolution was adopted for transmission to Washington asking the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue to preside at the Board and facilitate its labors. Col. PICKNEY is proceeding with his work of reorganization, and is thoroughly investigating the adaptability of the employes of the department with whom he has to deal. Two illicit stills were seized on Thursday, in Congress-street, near Columbia, South Brooklyn. One was in the front and the other in the rear of the same building. They have been turned over to the Metropolitan Board for their action.

WHO SHALL BE HEIR.—A lady named Miss STEBBINS, who declares that she is a lineal descendant of the original owner of the ground on which is erected one of the Dutch Reformed churches in this City, has been calling on some of the magistrates of the City recently, asking warrants for the arrest of those who now are in possession of it, and charging them with conspiring to defeat her just title to her patrimony. Mayor HOFFMAN, Justices DOWLING, HOGAN and CONNOLLY, have been importuned by her to order the incarceration of those persons, but have informed her that if she is entitled to the estate, her only remedy lies in a civil action. The property is very valuable.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—Only thirteen passengers of the steamship *Minnesota* remain on board the quarantine ship *Falcon* in the Lower Quarantine, and the Health Officer expects that these will be well enough to be discharged during the coming week. But few vessels arrived at Quarantine yesterday—the steamship *Weasel*, Capt. WENKE, ten days from Bremen and Southampton, with 219 cabin and 542 steerage passengers, all well; the steamship *Celia*, Capt. GLADELL, 17 days from Havre and London, with 45 cabin and 257 steerage passengers, all well, and the ship *Neptune*, Capt. PEABODY, 30 day from Liverpool, with one cabin and 195 steerage passengers; all well.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—At an early hour last evening an affray occurred among the boarders at No. 150 East Forty-second-street, when one JOHN BRADY was seriously stabbed in the head behind the ear. BRADY left the house immediately after receiving the wound, and was found in the street by Officer MCCOMB, of the Twenty-first Precinct, bleeding profusely. Dr. PASSMORE, of No. 215 East Thirty-fourth-street, dressed the wound, and BRADY was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The person who inflicted the stab escaped arrest.

ACCIDENT AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—About 9 o'clock last night PATRICK MCGOWAN, a machinist, residing at No. 132 Centre-street, attempted to put a penny under a large trip hammer at the American Institute Fair in Fourteenth-street. As the hammer was in rapid motion, the block of metal struck his hand and crushed it so severely that amputation was considered necessary at Bellevue Hospital, whither he was removed by Officer MCKENZIE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Next Thursday afternoon and evening this entertainment comes off at the Academy of Music. A large audience is expected. Over 1,000 children are cared for in the Asylum at present, and the expenses are consequently quite heavy. The arrangements for the festival are in charge of Messrs. JAMES KELLY, Chairman; JEREMIAH QUINLAN, Secretary; JAMES B. NICHOLSON, HUGH KELLY and HENRY SHIELDS.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cook's galley of the ship *Thomas Dunham*, on the sectional dock at pier No. 42 East River. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water, with trifling damage....At 9 o'clock a second fire broke out in the basement of No. 67 Roosevelt-street, occupied by Dr. FREDERICKS. It was caused by the ignition of a carboy of acid. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

SAILED YESTERDAY.—Among the passengers by the *St. Laurent*, which sailed from this port yesterday, were Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Delegate to the Monetary Convention at Paris; Hon. D. C. MCRUER, Ex-Senator; Mr. ENRIQUE VALLIS, Legation of Spain at Washington; Mr. AMEDEE SAROAU, Consul of France at Baltimore, and Mr. HIPPOLYTE KONHAUD, Consul of France at Mazatlan. The *St. Laurent* carried 120 cabin passengers and $101,000 in specie.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—Workmen were engaged yesterday in breaking ground and laying the new Nicolson pavement in Pearl-street, between Wall and Pine. The blocks of this pavement in Mercer-street are fast approaching completion. The work in Broad-street, in front of the Gold Exchange, is finished, and the work is extending toward Stone-street.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following is the number of persons arrested by the Police during the past week: Sunday, Sept. 29, 393; Monday, Sept. 30, 145; Tuesday, Oct. 1, 257; Wednesday, Oct. 2, 299; Thursday, Oct. 3, 280; Friday, Oct. 4, 253; Saturday, Oct. 5, 223. Total for the week, 1,849.

GAS EXPLOSION.—At 6:30 o'clock, yesterday evening, a gas explosion occurred on the top floor of No. 119 Willett-street, occupied by PETER THEOBALD. The damage occasioned to the building is estimated at $25. Nobody was injured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN SURROGATE'S COURT.—The wills of the following persons were admitted to probate, during the past week, in the Kings County Surrogate's Court: Emily Honeywell, James Todd, and Theresa Kemph, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following persons: Sarah L. White, Albert Phillips, Christiana Scuitz, and Elizabeth Ingham, all of Brooklyn. During the month of October, the calendar of contested cases will be called every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and *ex parte* applications can be made on any day of the week (except Thursday) between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.—A new school-house is building at East New-York, costing, including the ground, about $30,000. Another school-house at Cypress Hills is to cost $10,000. There are two new churches building; a Baptist church, on Smith-avenue, East New-York, is to cost $20,000. The whole cost of public buildings now in course of erection in the town of New-Lots for educational and religious purposes cannot fall short of $70,000.

SERIOUS FALL.—Mr. THOMAS A. DEVYR, residing in Norman-avenue, Greenpoint, fell down the stairway of his new building, Second-street, E. D., on Saturday afternoon, and sustained serious injuries. Three of his ribs were broken. Officer TAGGART, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, removed the sufferer to his residence.

ILLICIT STILLS SEIZED.—Inspectors ROLLINS and EDWARDS, of the United States District Court, made a descent upon premises in Congress-street, near Columbia, and seized two illicit stills and two barrels of whisky, which were held for adjudication before the Revenue authorities.

KINGS COUNTY AND THE STATE TAX.—The State taxes levied on Kings County, the present year, amount to $1,078,870, being an increase of nearly fifty per cent. over last year, when the amount was $700,000. The rate of taxation is 7 4-5th mills on the dollar.

POLICE RECORD.—There were 404 arrests made by the Police of Brooklyn during the past week. These were principally on charges of intoxication and violations of the Corporation ordinances. Reckless driving figured among the latter causes of arrest.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE POPULATION OF HUDSON COUNTY.—Mr. WM. L. DICKINSON, School Superintendent of Hudson County, reports the number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years at 26,104. The number of voters at the Congressional election last Fall was 10,370. This makes 36,474. Estimating the number of young men between 18 and 21, women over 18 and male and female children under 5 at 20,000, (a low estimate,) the population of Hudson County must be more than 56,000. The last census made it 29,800.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman was found drowned at the head of Warren-street, Jersey City, yesterday. She was apparently about 30 years of age, about 5 feet high, was dressed in a red and white calico dress, and had dark hair, with a chignon of similar colored hair. There were no marks of violence, and it was supposed to be a case of accidental drowning. Coroner WARREN was to hold an inquest last evening, but the investigation was postponed in order to procure additional evidence if possible.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BRIDGE.—The Legislative Committee has again been examining the condition of the Central Railroad Bridge across Newark Bay. It is found that the bridge does not run at right angles to the stream, as provided by law, and pile-driving for the erection of a new bridge has been commenced. It is ascertained that the damage occasioned by the present bridge during the first year of its erection was $67,000.

Young Men in New-England.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

Rev. Dr. SEELEY, of Haverhill, in his address before the Essex Agricultural Society, says: "The fathers are dead, and the sons are in workshops, manufactories, mercantile establishments, engaged on railroads, enduring the hardships of frontier life on Western prairies, pushing their fortunes in far-off California, or entering what openings they can find in the partially reconstructed South. Meanwhile the farms are returning to a wilderness state, or becoming possessed by a foreign population, rearing their numerous brood of boys and girls, as the first step toward a permanent possession of the district. It needs no prophet's ken to see that if this process continues, there will be in time a complete exchange of races and religions, with as complete a change in the influence which New-England exerts upon our country and the world." This is undoubtedly what is before New-England; and the result will be greatly hastened by the late rebellion, which has not only lessened our markets, but has unsettled the younger portion of the population. If the country can remain united and be prosperous, New-England for a time will lead in manufactures. For farming there is no inducement for a young man to stop in New-England. For men who have lived here to mature years and who have families that need the moral and intellectual influence of New-England, this is the best part of the country; but for a young man, free and independent, who has a position to attain and a fortune to make, it is no place at all. There is as much reason for emigrating from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, as from the old country to New-England and New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Siberia	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Western Metropolis	Sept. 24	Southamp'n	New-York.
City of Boston	Sept. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Boston	Sept. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Sept. 26	Havre	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Sept. 26	Liverpool	Quebec.
Cuba	Sept. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	Sept. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 28	Antwerp	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 1	Southamp'n	New-York.
Germania	Oct. 2	Southamp'n	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of New-York	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Oct. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR GREYTOWN, ASPINWALL, RIO JANEIRO, ETC.			
San Francisco	New-York	San Juan, Nic.	Oct. 10.
Hy. Chauncey	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11.
North America	New-York	Rio Janeiro, &c.	Oct. 22.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 5.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre*—Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Delegate to International Monetary Conference, Paris; Hon. D. C. McRuer and Mrs. McRuer, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. C. C. Bancroft, Mr. W. P. Longfellow, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. M. A. Blanchard, Mr. Charles C. Blanchard, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Frazer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. L. C. Austin, Miss Fannie Austin, Master Charlie P. Austin, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McGee, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stone, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Cobb, Boston, Mass.; Mr. John Wilson, New-York; Mrs. Charlotte F. Dailey and Miss Lottie Dailey, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Henry Berlew, New-York; Mrs. John E. Lyon, Anne Lyon, Mr. J. G. Kellogg, Mrs. Kellogg, three children and three servants, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas J. Hand, Mr. Thomas, Worcester; Mrs. B. J. Loring, Miss Fanny Loring, Miss Ellen Loring, Boston, Mass.; Thomas T. Davis, Syracuse, N.Y.; Dr. Ham, Mrs. Ham, Mrs. E. P. Mason, Providence, R. I.; Louis S. Worthington, Cincinnati, Ohio; Barron de Lonjumeau Norris, Paris, France; Mrs. Franklin Haven, Miss Mary Haven, Miss Nellie Haven, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. G. P. Lowry, two children and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Tree and child, Chicago, Ill.; Enrique Vailes, of Legation, Spain; Amedee Sauvan, Consul of France at Baltimore; Mrs. Sauvan, three children and servant, Baltimore, Md.; John Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Boston, Mass.; Master Eddie Conklin, New-York; Robert O. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, San Francisco, Cal.; F. Tryan, Mrs. Tryan, New-York; Lorenzo Cabanach, Havana, Cuba; Alexander M. Moseley, Mrs. Moseley, Boston, Mass.; Felix Steinert, Mrs. I. Steinert, New-York; Hippolyte Rouhaud, ex-Consul of France at Mazatlan; Mrs. Rouhaud, child and servant, J. H. Stearns, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Hooker, Miss T. L. Gray, Boston, Mass.; H. L. Fairchild, New-York; Theodore Precis, Paris, France; Mrs. Aglae Boyer, Mrs. C. V. S. Monnier, Miss Constance Monnier, Miss Pauline Monnier, Mr. Ernest Monnier, Edward Monnier, Charles Monnier, Alex. Monnier, New-York; W. Hudson, Stephens Louisville, New-York; J. H. Stephenson, Boston, Mass.; Julius Garelly, New-York; Alphonse Poncignon, Adrien Chabaux and son, Paris, France; E. Ingla, Paris, France; M. A. Kelly, Boston, Mass.; Anatole Jourmond, New-York; Francois Micca, Italy; George Beastwaike, Toronto, Dominion of Canada; Emile Rousseau, Mrs. Rousseau, New-York; Henry Smith, Lansing, Iowa; Alfred Menassier, New-York; R. Leopold and two children, Strasburg; W. Stolz, New-York; Gabriel Delehaye, Mrs. Delehaye, Fontainebleau, France; Mrs. O. Keller, New-York; Luis de Soria, Milan, Italy; Rodolph Brack, New-York; Achille Squadrilli, Rome, Italy; Mrs. Celestine Bourrique, New-York; Juan Rueas, Madrid, Spain; L. Fichet, New-York; Christopher Lejeneu, Paris, France; Charles Hope, St. Albans, Vt. Specie, $101,360.

OCT. 5—*In Steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—A. Clark, N. W. Holman, S. S. Pierce, G. McLean, F. Sharp, wife and daughter, Master Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss E. Seaman, G. E. Sirrell and wife, John Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hatchwell, Miss Hobbes, Mr. and Mrs. Buscher, Miss E. Buscher, E. Hope, Dr. J. Ryan, B. C. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Cows, Miss Magown, James Hall, W. Henderson, W. Jacobs, Mme. Atalia, Miss Anne Cornaggan, W. Evans, Miss L. Cook, Miss E. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Rev. Thomas H. Survile, E. Bartine, J. Morpine, H. Morpine, Mad. Parperi, Miss Dellapring, Miss Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, J. Ormsby, Mrs. J. R. Ormsby, Miss Ida Adalis.

OCT. 5—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. James Furgerson, Canada West; Mr. and Mrs. W. Beekie, New-York; S. Henry Brown, M. D., Mrs. J. D. Collins and Miss Collins, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Richards and two children, Philadelphia; O. H. Huset, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dawson, Capt. J. W. Schroeder and wife and infant, S. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hick, Robert Warlow, New-York; A. Amasa Easton, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Molyneaux, England; E. Smith, Burlington, Vt.; A. Howe, Nashville, Tenn.

OCT. 5—*In Steamship Britannia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Robt. T. Rodger, Esq.; Mrs. Rodger and infant, Miss Jennie Rodger, Miss Bessie Rodger, Miss Hattie Rodger, Hudson City; Mrs. Burkbee and daughter, Albany; Chas. Lafinty, Esq., Penn Yan; John McLean, Glasgow; A. W. Bloxham, Perry; Mrs. Calahan, Andrew Hanney, Francis Taggart, Mrs. Busler, T. B. Holmes, Philadelphia; Miss Ann Carroll, Norwich, Conn.; Isaac McKimm, Mrs. McKimm, Chicopee, Mass.; Ferdinand Berand, Henry Orion, Mexico; John Elder, Andrew Gilmore, Mrs. Susan Carroll, John Valentine, A. T. Guerber and son, S. F. Shelbourne, W. S. Allanson, New-York.

OCT. 5—*In steamship Wm. Penn, for London*—Miss E. H. Phippe, John Senderlong, Peter Schenck, Mrs. King and daughter, John C. Webb, John Deaken, Pasqual Clune, C. P. Fisher, Juan Ysaba, John K. Chase, Wm. B. Butler, wife and son, George Upington, John Upington, Mary Coughlin, John Tomlinson, Jose Costa, John Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Clark, Wm. B. Paterson, F. Wilhs, D. Charbe, S. S. Lohmann, Miss Rose Ryan, B. A. G. Atelle, Miss Kate Spencer, and 30 others in the steerage.

OCT. 5—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Miss Eide, Baltimore; Mrs. Grace and 2 Misses Grace, Mr. Lynch Staunton, British Army, Hamilton; Lieut. Forsythe, British Army, Toronto; John Stranton and wife, F. Ferris, Henry Pollahemus, Elias Boice and son, Ohio; Mrs. Geo. E. White, Miss Macdiarmid, Hamilton; Capt. Thorp, British Army, Montreal; Jas. Ridgway, London; C. E. Hawley, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; H. Barry, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, England; Miss Moore, Mrs. Powers and 2 children, F. B. Bickley, Hamilton; Edward Moore, Troy; Thos. McBride.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. H. Truss, 4 children and servant, B. T. Johnson and wife, Mrs. Austin, 3 female servants and 3 male servants, E. H. Van Ness, Nicholas Busher, A. W. Stone, R. T. Russell, M. C. Murphy and wife, David Flanders and wife, J. N. Boardman and wife, Miss J. Boardman, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Velapigue, B. H. Warning, L. Lippman, A. Dean, wife and child, A. G. Pomery, Rev. T. Haley, wife and 2 children, J. Miscell, J. L. Donnelly, J. W. Allen, wife and infant, W. P. Shippman, W. C. Snow, Charles Fridenberg, Mr. Arno, Mrs. O. E. Austin, S. N. Boughton and wife, Clark McGeorge, Chas. W. Seely, S. H. White, D. Stephens, Anthony Newman, Chas. Tillotson, E. Brown, Jr.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 5—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen*—Mrs. A. Brill, W. von Sachs and family, A. Winterhoff, Mrs. A. Derheim and son, H. Kobbe, J. G. Moyer, H. Homeyer, family and servants, Hugo Stangenwar, John Witte, Charles Koppe and family, Mrs. Grossling and son, W. Blasius and family, C. Lutz, E. Levy, L. A. Wollenweber, F. Lardner, T. Balz, L. Gunther, Jos. Sinroch, E. Preuss, Hon. Dwight Townsend, Mrs. Gen. Baxter, Francis Forbes, B. Rhodes, W. Grumewald, Rev. A. Sutton, and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 01	Sun sets.....5 25	Moon sets....12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook..1 14	Gov. Island. 2 03	Hell Gate...3 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard; Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, F. MacDonald; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Levant, (Br.,) Arkley, Cow Bay, Parmele Bros.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Howland & Aspinwall, old. Aug. 31; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria, Brown & Davis; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston; Georgia, Deaken, Vera Cruz, E. W. Turner; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, J. Hand; Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Medway, (Br.,) Rarris, London, Christian Bors; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand.

Steamers Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Yorktown, Driver, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Petrel, (Br.,) Caldwell, Bristol, Eng., Andrew Lindsay; Medora, (Br.,) Read, Bristol, Eng., H. & F. W. Meyer; St. Clair, Bolles, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons.

Brigs Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Gow, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Suwannee, Simpson, Demerara, E. T. Smith & Co.; Eliza Thompson, Wright, St. John, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Mary, (Hamb.,) Dahl, Pernambuco and Bahia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners R. W. Brown, Rodman, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith; E. W. Gardner, Steelman, Philadelphia; Ricardo Barros, Fassman, Point-au-Petre, B. J. Wenberg; D. F. Keeling, Granger, Baltimore, F. Compton; T. M. Waller, Franklin, Key West; Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Pawnee, Weaver, Norfolk, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Sept. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 668 passengers to the National Steamship Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Sept. 24, lat. 50 10, lon. 28 09, passed steamship Virginia bound E. Same date, in lat. 50 03, lon. 30 03, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer, bound E. 27th, lat. 48 41, long. 38 22, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E. 30th, lat. 45 18, lon. 52 55, passed an American bark, showing a private signal—a red flag with white border and letter T in centre—bound W.

Steamship Weser, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Sept. 21, via Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 761 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 10:30 P. M. Friday, but was detained there by fog; arrived at Quarantine at 7:45 this A. M. Had strong westerly winds and head sea during the passage. 4th inst., at 1 A. M., passed steamship Tarifa; 10 A. M., steamship Bremen, both bound E.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Key West, Rudolf, Boston.

Steamer Glaucus, Morgan, Boston.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 196 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co., all well.

Ship Confidence, Johnson, Glasgow 45 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Brig Arichat West, (of Arichat,) Paon, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. to B. F. Small & Co. Had strong W. and S. W. gales: split sails, &c. Sept. 19, lat. 44 25, lon. 53 13, saw a bark bound W., with loss of foretopgallant-mast.

Brig Leona, (Br.,) Bishop, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 5 ds., with plaster to Smithers & Co.

Brig Suwannee, Baker, Middletown, Conn.

Brig H. B. Emery, Small, Boston.

Schr. John Sanderson, (Br.,) Colthirst, Cow Bay, C. B., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Adrianna, Eastman, Gardner 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Decorra, Clark, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Dyer, Franklin, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Shulee, N. S., 14 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Conservative, Boyd, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. T. M. Waller, Franklin, Stonington, for Key West.

Schr. L. F. Smith, Crie, Boston.
Schr. J. E. Daily, Hall, Bangor.
Schr. St. Lucar, Nelson, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Bay State, Bassett, Blackrock.
Schr. Lucy, Clark, Providence.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Lenning, Virginia.
Schr. Only Daughter, Hindley, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Wave, Partridge, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth, Homer, Virginia.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Mary, Willetts, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr. Memento, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Narragansett, Mapes, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. W. Gordon, Sleitman, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Oceanus, Satterly, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. Birdsall, Birdsall, Baltimore.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Jansen, Baltimore.
Schr. Reindeer, Bowker, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Britannia, Hammonia, St. Laurent, City of Antwerp, Denmark, Medway, Levant, Corsica, Georgia, Champion, Monterey, Cortes, San Salvador, Wm. P. Clyde, Niagara, Louisa Moore, E. C. Knight, Valley City and Franconia; Wm. Penn.

By Telegraph.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 2, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Maria Louisa, Gloucester for New-York; C. Prescott, do.; Ellen Perkins, do.; Sea Flower, do.; William Thomas, Portland for Bristol; Melbourne, Elizabethport for Halowell; Adrianna, Gardner for New-York; Isaac Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia; Alice C. Noyes, do. for New-York.

The following, before reported, remain in port: John Adams, J. S. Weldin, Ella Matthews, Mary L. Van Kirk, J. H. Wainwright, Wm. F. Garrison, Emma Graham.

Oct. 3, A. M.—Arr. Sarah Cullen, Philadelphia for Boston; brig F. J. Cummings, (sailed again;) A. H. Cain, Ontario of Machias, Ted Warren, Romp, E. L. Hammond, Hannah Chase, Caroline, Amanda Powers, Flora A. Sawyer, E. S. Conant, H. A. Weeks, Nettie Cushing, Emily M. Lane, L. A. May, Georgiana Brown; brigs E. Nelson, Rondout for Salem; Montana, from Georgetown for Boston; J. H. Harris, Philadelphia for do.; Joseph Waples, do. for Lynn; Samuel Castner, do. Beverly; Louisa Crockett, Baltimore for Boston; Jonathan May, Porsmouth; Marshall Perris, Philadelphia for Boston.

Sld. brig J. W. Spencer, Fortune Island for Boston; Emma Peterson, Philadelphia for Boston; U. S. cutter Active. Wind S. W.

Oct. 3, P. M.—Arr. brig Gen. Banks, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs. Stofold, Bangor for Fall River; Clara W. Elwell, Philadelphia for Salem; Onward, Rondout for do. James S. Jewett, Philadelphia for Boston; Danl. Pierson, Baltimore for do.; Pearl, Philadelphia for Charlestown; Ephriam & Annie, do. for Melton.

Sld. all the vessels before reported, except the brig J. W. Spencer and E. Nelson.

The J. F. Cummings and schr. Melbourne returned on account of head wind.

Oct. 4, M.—Arr. schr. Mary L. Russell, Philadelphia for Lynn; Abigail, Belfast for New-York; Chas. Mooro, Philadeldhia for Boston; Caleb Stetson, Braintree for Philadelphia.

Returned—Schr. Louisa Crockett.

Wind N. E.; weather looking bad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5.—Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore. Steamships Alabama and Manhattan, for New-York, and the Alliance, for Philadelphia, have been detained by the heavy weather.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 5.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from New-York. Sld. steamer Fairbanks, for New-York.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Arr. ship Sagamore, from Calcutta; barks Joshua Loring, from Cronstadt; Jessie Campbell, from Scotland; New-York, from Buenos Ayres; brigs Selma, from Darien, and Meteor, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4.—The pilot boat Coquette reported to-day having boarded the following vessels at Cape Henry, which went to sea yesterday: Brig Fanny, for the West Indies; barks George Treat, for Boston; Goethe, for Bremen; Baltimore, for do., and brig Nancy, for Rotterdam.

The brig James Miller, from Atavella, W. I., on Sept. 11, which arrived to-day with a cargo of guano for orders, reports having left in port brig Harriet Amelia, Cox, for Philadelphia. Brig Peerless, Phillips, for New-York, would sail on the 1st inst.; and schooner Ocean Bird, for New-York, on the 10th inst.

WOOD TURNERY

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular. Handles of every variety, skate woods, Logotrope, mouse traps, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Ct.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 573, Oct. 5, 1867.
46, 60, 5, 51, 8, 74, 67, 45, 25, 26, 66, 54, 43.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 574, Oct. 5, 1867.
10, 36, 31, 51, 64, 57, 32, 43, 55, 70, 34, 21, 66.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 497, Oct. 5, 1867.
14, 61, 78, 23, 2, 16, 9, 15, 26, 33, 30, 24, 55.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 498, Oct. 5, 1867.
52, 29, 67, 40, 43, 39, 21, 8, 15, 2, 38, 35, 49.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

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